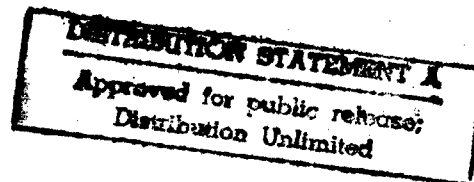


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15 SEPTEMBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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15 SEPTEMBER 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- FRG Engineering Firms Involved in Road Construction Project
(FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT, 12 May 86) 1

ANGOLA

- Dos Santos Congratulates Guinea-Bissau President
(Luanda Domestic Service, 12 Aug 86) 4

Briefs

- Embassy in Nicaragua Inaugurated 5
Spy Death Sentence Commuted 5

BOTSWANA

Briefs

- CDC Investment 6

ETHIOPIA

- FRG Correspondent Assesses 'Villagization' as Successful
(Guenter Krabbe; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 24 May 86) 7

- Orphans' Villages Serve for Training Future Cadres
(Guenter Krabbe; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 28 May 86) 10

MOZAMBIQUE

- Machel Repeats Warning on Anti-White Racism
(THE STAR, 15 Aug 86) 13

- Commentary Evaluates Significance of Elections
(Editorial; Maputo Domestic Service, 15 Aug 86) 15

Commentary Sees No Change in Apartheid System (Maputo in English to Southern Africa, 14 Aug 86)	16
Frelimo Criticizes National Media for Insufficient Coverage (THE STAR, 12 Aug 86)	17
Farmer's Struggle for New Land Intensifies (THE STAR, 13 Aug 86)	18
Briefs	
Operations in Manica	19
Zimbabwe Tourists to Bieria	19
NAMIBIA	
No Chance Seen for Escape From Sanctions Against RSA (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 8 Aug 86)	20
Interim Government Brings No Significant Change, Says Columnist (Gwen Lister; THE NAMIBIAN, 13 Jun 86)	21
Defense Force Said To 'Make Politics, Not War' (THE NAMIBIAN, 13 Jun 86)	23
SOUTH AFRICA	
AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT	
Possibility of Sanctions Viewed (Dawie; DIE AFRIKANER, 5 Jul 86)	24
State Counsel Admits Two Press Restrictions Invalid (SAPA, 20 Aug 86)	26
'More Informative' News With Only One Network (SAPA, 15 Aug 86)	27
NP Stance on ANC, Liberalization Scored (Editorial; DIE AFRIKANER, 2 Jul 86)	28
Division Among Rightist Ranks Derided (Editorial; BEELD, 23 Jun 86)	30
Problems of Afrikaner Disunity Viewed (Wille Kuehn; BEELD, 27 Jun 86)	31
Afrikaners Urged To Cooperate With Moderates of Other Races (Hannes de Wet; THE STAR, 13 Aug 86)	33

Official Supports Joint Parliamentary Debates (SAPA, 27 Aug 86)	34
Conservatives Reject Blacks' Participation in Decisionmaking (Colleen Ryan; THE STAR, 18 Aug 86)	35
Transvaal Indians To Benefit From Delegates' Housing Package (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 21 Aug 86)	36
Minister Supports Internal Schooling for Blacks (SAPA, 25 Aug 86)	37
CP MP Protests New Randburg Township (SAPA, 24 Aug 86)	38
Problem of Rural Depopulation Reviewed (Editorial; DIE VOLKSBLAD, 27 Jun 86)	40
Future Urbanization Patterns Viewed as Yet Unpredictable (DIE BURGER, 4 Jul 86)	41
Zimbabwe's Lesson in Black Rule Exemplified (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 2 Jul 86)	43
Police Merger Bill Approved (THE CITIZEN, 21 Aug 86)	44
Prospects of Economy Examined (Editorial; DIE VOLKSBLAD, 18 Jun 86)	45
Blacks Encouraged To Participate in Free Enterprise (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 8 Jul 86)	46
White Paper Calls for Mineral Substitutes Over Imports (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 20 Aug 86)	47
Conservative Party Criticizes Government's Privatization Plan (THE CITIZEN, 22 Aug 86)	49
Finance Minister Says Not To Depend on Increased Foreign Investment (THE CITIZEN, 21 Aug 86)	50
Minister Urges Private Sector To Abandon Negative Attitudes (THE CITIZEN, 22 Aug 86)	51
Government Spells Out Farmers' Role in New 'Food Strategy' (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 22 Aug 86)	52
Briefs	
Sharing River With Namibia	53
Venda Troops in Namibia	53

Renamo Assurances	54
Warning on Lists for Gun Orders	54
Illegal Workers Targeted	54
De Klerk on Groups' Survival	55
Minister Says Apartheid Alive	55
Police Cash Reward	55
'Illegal Aliens' Hiring Opposed	56
Minister on Training Crisis	56
Conscientious Objection Broadened	57
Weapons Surrendered	57
Black Decisionmaking Advocated	57

BLACKS

KwaNdebele Celebrates Rejection of Independence Plans (Derrick Luthayi; CITY PRESS, 17 Aug 86)	58
Plight of KwaZulu's Rural Poor Described (Phillip Van Niekerk; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 15-21 Aug 86)	59
Briefs	
Black Population Burgeons	62

SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

Malnutrition Increasing Among Poor Coloreds (Raymond Hill; WEEKEND POST, 9 Aug 86)	63
Unions Continuing Fight for Full Pay for Emergency Detainees (Sheryl Raine; THE STAR, 15 Aug 86)	64
Doctors Warned About Detainees' Ill-Treatment (THE STAR, 8 Aug 86)	65
CSIR Head Warns of Sanctions' Effects (THE CITIZEN, 22 Aug 86)	66
Urban Foundation Spending To Soar (Linda Ensor; BUSINESS DAY, 6 Aug 86)	67
Union To Push for Greater Security for Farmers (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 22 Aug 86)	68
Chokka Fishing Could Turn Into Massive Industry (Jack Dewes; WEEKEND POST, 9 Aug 86)	69
Applications for Unemployment Benefits Increase (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 21 Aug 86)	71
Inanda Unrest Victims Face Eviction If Rents Not Paid (Rashida Dhooma; POST NATAL, 13-16 Aug 86)	72

Tension Seen To Be Rising Between Black, White Miners (Sheryl Raine; THE STAR, 13 Aug 86)	73
Newly Appointed Authority Will Control Health Services (Joe Openshaw; THE STAR, 15 Aug 86)	75
Information Bureau Gives Figures of Those Burned by Necklacing (Tony Stirling; THE CITIZEN, 21 Aug 86)	77
Briefs	
Union Rivalry Slated	78
Ergo, NUM in Dispute	78
Muslim Youth Collect Meat for Needy	78
Chemical Union Gets Holidays	79
More White Males Jobless	79

ECONOMIC

International Banks Restricting Services (Gerald Prosalendis; BUSINESS DAY, 14 Aug 86)	80
Foreign Currency Earnings Seen Threatened by Capital Outflow (David Southey; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Aug 86)	82
Uranium Plant Converted Into Gold Processing Plant at WDL (THE CITIZEN, 19 Aug 86)	83
Battling Food Retailers Look Increasingly to Black Market (David Carte; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Aug 86)	84
Statistics Reveal July Rise in Vehicle Sales (David Furlonger; BUSINESS DAY, 12 Aug 86)	85
Water Plan With Lesotho Underway (Udo Rypstra; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Aug 86)	86
Briefs	
India Importing Uncut Diamonds	87

INDUSTRIAL/S&T

Industry Draws Up Stockpiling Plans (BUSINESS DAY, 14 Aug 86)	88
Briefs	
Shortage of Pilots Predicted	89
Laster System 1st for Maties	89
Aviation Acts To Circumvent Sanctions	89

/9987

FRG ENGINEERING FIRMS INVOLVED IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 12 May 86 p 2

[Article: "Road Construction Projects in Africa With German Engineering Consultancy -- The Federal Government Grants Financial Aid for Several Projects"]

[Text] Frankfurt. German engineering consultancy enterprises have been called in on a number of road projects in African countries. (See also the report on this topic in the edition of 25 July 1985) Among the 10 German engineering consultancy firms which have recently been involved in African road construction is H.P. Gauff Ingenieure GmbH & Co., Nuernberg/Frankfurt, which has been included in road projects in six countries. In Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) Gauff Ingenieure was contracted by the Ministry for Public Works to supervise the construction works for the 120-kilometer-long Bilanga-Taparko asphalt road and updating the technical study already on hand. The construction costs, which amount to around 30 million DM, are being financed by the Banque Africaine de Developpement (BAD), Abidjan (Ivory Coast). Gauff Ingenieure took over the replanning of the 163-kilometer-long road between Dialakoto and Kedougou in Senegal. As a member of a team, it was commissioned to do a study and implementation planning in December of 1985. The road project, calling for the expenditure of about 32 million DM, is being financed by the Saudi Fund for Development. In the Ivory Coast Gauff Ingenieure was given the task of working out a study for renovating and maintaining the country's rural road network in the east. The study is to be completed by late 1986. The road project (20 million DM) is being financed by the Federal Republic through the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau [Credit Institute for Reconstruction] (KfW), Frankfurt.

In the area of eastern Africa, Gauff Ingenieure in Kenya was commissioned with doing a building preparation draft and preparing the contract documents, as well as supervising the work, for constructing a 1.7-kilometer-long runway by which the district capital, Kabarnet, can be connected to the rural airline network. This project (six million DM) is being financed through the domestic investment budget. Gauff Ingenieure undertook working out the study and preliminary draft for renovating the 30-kilometer-long asphalt road between Jinja and Lugazi in Uganda. This project is being financed by the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) and calls for 12 million DM. After

concluding the preliminary investigation in 1983/84, Gauff Ingenieure was given the job of organizing and supervising the necessary renovation and maintenance measures for the 450-kilometer-long Mutanda-Zambezi gravel road (M 8). The overall project expenses, which are being financed through the local investment budget and the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW), amount to around 22 million DM.

Rhein-Ruhr Ingenieur-Gesellschaft mbH (RRI) of Dortmund has recently been called in on road projects in six African countries. These involve Malawi, Madagascar, Sudan, Burundi, Ghana and Senegal. In Malawi RRI was given consultant jobs and the task of processing bidding data for a road project relating to the construction of the Blantyre-Lirangwe road. The project in particular comprises a 19-kilometer-long newly surveyed route, maintenance of 25 kilometers of an existing hard-surfaced road and replacing 50 kilometers of existing dirt roads by hard-surfaced ones. The financing of this project is being done with resources of the European Development Fund. The construction of the road is at present up for bids on an international level.

In Madagascar RRI took on consultant tasks for the second stage of construction of the Ihosy-Sakareah road. In Sudan RRI has been included as a consortium partner in the Third Highway Project. It was also given consultant tasks in Sudan for maintaining the Nyala-Kas-Zalinga road, the construction of which had been taken over by Held & Francke Bauaktiengesellschaft of Munich. The Federal Republic granted capital aid of 106.5 million DM for laying out this road. RRI received two jobs in Burundi. The first one concerns the Rwegura waterfront road and the second the construction of the Rugombo-Kayanza road. In Ghana RRI is a consortium partner in working out a study on the road leading from the port city of Tema to Akosombo on the big Volta dam. In Senegal RRI undertook consultant tasks for the second stage of construction of the Kedougou-Saraya road.

The Dr -Ing Walter GmbH & Co. KG International-Diwi of Essen has become active in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and Sierra Leone. The enterprise, which has 300 employees, undertook doing a study on the Garoua-Dourbeye road and supervising the bridge construction over the Noun River as a member of a consortium in Cameroon. Walter has been called in on road upkeep in the province of Ouham-Pende in the Central African Republic. As a consortium partner, Walter reserved a consultant task for access to the Logone bridge near the capital city of N'Djamena. Walter was included in a development project relating to roads in the Bo-Pujehun region in Sierra Leone. The Gopa Gesellschaft fuer Organisation, Planung und Ausbildung bmbH [sic - for "mbH"] of Bad Homburg (vor der Hoehe), was given consultant tasks for road transport in Zambia, Swaziland and Sierra Leone. It furthermore received an assignment for setting up a laboratory for road construction in Swaziland. Gopa was commissioned with doing a traffic study as a consortium partner in Angola.

Dorsch Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH of Munich received new jobs in Botswana, Zaire and Sudan. It was given the task of directing the construction of highways in Botswana and that of planning the Musenga-Walikale road in Zaire. Dorsch Consult undertook the preparation of an expert report on road construction in Sudan.

Gitec Consult GmbH of Duesseldorf was given new jobs in road construction in Zambia, Senegal and the Central African Republic. In Zambia it involves consultation in the maintenance of road-building equipment and working out a study on a road construction program. Gitec Consult was included in the construction of the Dalot-Bignona road in Senegal and in the maintenance of National Highway No. 5 in the Central African Republic.

Beller Consult GmbH of Freiburg (Breisgau) took over the construction supervision for bridges over the Mono and Sazue rivers in the People's Republic of Benin. The job of building the two prestressed concrete bridges went to Dyckerhoff & Widmann AG (Dywidag) of Munich. Beller Consult was given the job of supervising the construction of the Zinder-Takieta national highway as a member of a consortium in the Republic of Niger.

Geri Engineering GmbH of Frankfurt, a subsidiary enterprise of the large Philipp Holzmann AG construction firm of Frankfurt, was commissioned with the implementation planning in Sierra Leone of the highway which is to connect Freetown with Monrovia, the capital of the neighboring country of Liberia. Deutsche Eisenbahn Consulting GmbH (DEC) of Frankfurt, a participatory company of the German Federal Railways, assumed consultant tasks for city transport in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire.

Schroeder Planung GmbH & Co. KG of Darmstadt, has prepared a project report on city streets in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta). The Federal Republic of Germany granted a subsidy of eight million DM in March of 1986 for carrying out the project. The task of the building-preparation planning is being awarded to a German engineering consultancy firm.

13084

CSO: 3420/37

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS CONGRATULATES GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT

MD121430 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Message of congratulations from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of PAIGC and president of Guinea Bissau--date of message not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Angolan people and government, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and on my own behalf, I have the honor to express our warmest fraternal congratulations to you, the PAIGC Central Committee, and the people of Guinea Bissau on the occasion of another anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for your country's national liberation. This act of heroism and bravery, mounted on 3 August 1961 by Guinean workers and patriots under the leadership of the PAIGC, your vanguard party, demonstrated the Guinean people's determination to put an end to colonial oppression and exploitation.

On this date of great historical significance, we pay homage to your heroes, particularly Amilcar Cabral, whose thoughts and ideals were the guiding elements of your action until final victory, thus enriching the theory of the struggle for national liberation and demonstrating that the victory of peoples fighting against foreign domination and exploitation is inevitable.

I take this opportunity to express our satisfaction with the increasing strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation binding our peoples, parties, and states in our efforts to build new societies and our struggle against apartheid, for the total liberation of our continent, and to preserve African unity.

Esteemed comrade, please accept my best wishes for your good health, personal well-being, and the prosperity for the fraternal people of Guinea Bissau.

With highest and fraternal consideration.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

/12913

CSO: 3400/414

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN NICARAGUA INAUGURATED--The Angolan Embassy in Nicaragua was inaugurated in Managua on 8 August by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Angolan ambassador to Cuba. Manuel Pedro Pacavira, who has also been appointed as ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua, said the inauguration of the Angolan embassy in Managua reflects the Angolan people's friendship and admiration for the Sandinist revolution. Manuel Pedro Pacavira said he believed that the Sandinist revolution and the MPLA-Labor Party are on the same path against a common enemy and that they seek to give their peoples a society which is more just, progressive, and democratic. Speaking on the occasion, the Angolan ambassador condemned U.S. support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, which seeks to destabilize the Sandinist revolution. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Javier Chamorron, who attended the ceremony, spoke of the revolution uniting Angola and Nicaragua, two countries which are the targets of aggression from their common enemy. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Aug 86 MB] /12913

SPY DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED--In Angola three people accused of being South African spies have had their death sentences commuted. The official Angolan News Agency ANGOP says the three, a Portuguese national and two Angolans, will be spending the next 24 years in prison. Angop says the death sentence was to have been carried out by firing squad, but it has been commuted for humanitarian reasons. The Portuguese citizen was found guilty last year of running a spy ring in Angola and of passing military and economic information on to South Africa. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 16 Aug 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/414

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

CDC INVESTMENT--The Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) is to invest another R12,5 million in Botswana, it was announced yesterday. A report said \$11,6 million will be invested with the Telecommunications Corporation and the rest in the Botswana Development Corporation. The investments mean the CDC has increased its investments in Botswana by 18 percent. The total value of investments in the country now stands at R81 million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Aug 86 p 9] /13104

CSO: 3400/454

FRG CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES 'VILLAGIZATION' AS SUCCESSFUL

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 May 86 p 5

[Article by Guenter Krabbe, Dire Dawa, 23 May: "Only a Pile of Clay and a Few Old Nails Remained Behind -- More Than Two Million Ethiopians Resettled"]

[Text] "Do you see the cows back there? My land is the field behind them. I lived up there on the hill earlier. It is now being reforested." Mohamed Omari, according to his estimate 38 years old, lives with his wife and two sons in house 95 of village 2 of Egu. Egu is a group of three villages a few kilometers off the road from Harrar to Jiiga in the Ethiopian province of Hararge, which also includes the largest part of the Ogaden region on the horn of Africa. His village still does not have any name, it is so young. It is just seven months old. He is one of the 2 to 3 million Ethiopian farmers who have already been settled in new villages. Ali Yussuf, the chairman of the 1,350 farmers' associations of the province, says that in Hararge the "villagization" has already been concluded in the record time of a year and a half. Another 5 to 6 million more Ethiopian farmers with their families are to get new villages in the next six years within the framework of rural development. Promoting rural development is also enjoying priority in development aid elsewhere in Africa.

Ethiopia of course does not receive any development aid for that. The "villagisation" is one of the most controversial measures abroad of the government in Addis Ababa which has been squeezed into Soviet dependence. The farmers, it is claimed, were taken from their farms in the middle of the sowing period or during the harvest, churches and mosques were burned down, the livestock slaughtered or taken away; they had to tear down their houses at the order of the party and government, carry them off and rebuild them elsewhere in collectives; their fields were expropriated and they themselves concentrated into kolkhozes. Whoever resists is reportedly locked up, shot or deported to distant parts of the country. The farmers supposedly had to walk for hours from the villages to their fields. Somalia, bordering on the Ogaden, daily reports a thousand new refugees coming across the border to escape the collectivization. Since the 1977/78 Ogaden war against Ethiopia, which it lost, Somalia has admittedly so far always resisted a head count of all the refugees, and negotiated "compromises" with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs on the number of refugees for whom it receives cash or material support.

But farmer Mohamed Omari seems to be satisfied with his village. He walks 10 minutes to his field. Only 1 percent of the farmland throughout Ethiopia is collectivized within the framework of a production cooperative or a state farm. The field is tilled. Before "villagisation" it was a good half hectare big; now it measures almost a whole one. "The area under cultivation of a farmer in Hararge," Ali Yussuf says, "has almost doubled from an average of 0.76 to 1.5 hectares" thanks to "villagisation". How did this wondrous increase of land come about? Because, he replied, that land on which the farmer lived with his livestock and which he utilized for home economy can now also be put under the plow.

The individual farmstead, usually wrongly and condescendingly called a kraal, is almost everywhere the typical form of settlement on the continent, except in western Africa. As in most of the other provinces of Ethiopia, the farmers in Hararge also lived in scattered settlements without a central point and without common establishments. So it is plausible that almost half of the utilizable land was used for habitation. The new villages were set up where the soil is lost for agricultural use through erosion or where stones and rocks make farming impossible. In feudal Ethiopia before the revolution the farmers had always been only tenants on the land, which belonged to the church or other big landowners. To dispossess the big landowners, not the farmers, was one of the first measures of the initial--not yet the present--postrevolutionary government. That meant more rather than less security for the farmers. While the feudal lord could expel them from his land at any time, they now have a formal right to use it.

Farmer Mohamed Omari took everything along he could use again when he tore down his old house. Only a pile of clay and a few old nails remained behind. With the wood he reerected the framework for the walls in the new village 2 two kilometers away; he then filled it in with clay and reassembled the roof construction from the better struts and beams. He had also brought along the corrugated iron for the roof, so that he only had to buy new nails for the equivalent of 35 marks. Mohamed Omari has never yet lived so luxuriously. With an average annual national product of 250 marks per capita, Ethiopia is the poorest country in the world. Hardly any of the farmers has to go more than one kilometer to his field. Mohamed Omari's wife does not have to go as far as before. She no longer has to walk 20 minutes to the spring to draw water; she goes to one of the four small wells in the village. Neighborhood assistance, when it is a matter of building a new house, looking after the livestock or the children, is more possible in the village than in the scattered settlement. Some of the children from village 2 can even attend school in village 1. The school of village 3 is still being built; for village 2 it is just being planned. To make up for that, Mohamed Omari's village 2 is the first to have a clinic. But there is no mosque in the village. The farmers can build themselves one if they want. Land is available for that. But they are still not finished with their houses and stables and the vegetable gardens around the houses--500 square meters for each one. The old mosques can still be seen standing, and apparently in use, everywhere in the highlands. That they have been burned down, as refugees in Somalia say, is not confirmed by what one sees. There were and are only few churches in this

area which is inhabited predominantly by Islamic members of the Oromo tribe. Schools and clinics, rather than houses of worship, are built by the state as the first community establishments. The state then also brings in the teachers and medical personnel. It drills the wells and pays for the pumps, lays the main dirt roads to the village, by which the farmers are for the first time connected to the big wide world, whether it be the market town of Harrar or the provincial capital, Dire Dawa. The new villages do not appear in the government's budget. The farmers themselves build the houses, and the expenses for schools, roads, clinics and wells are contained in the general appropriations for development costs.

The speed with which the authorities in Hararge carried out the "villagisation" had a negative effect on the last harvest. It is true that the move and construction of houses took place in the quiet times between sowing and harvest and between harvest and new sowing, but still only "to the extent possible." In any case, the province of Hararge was able to be the first to report completing "villagisation" in Addis Ababa: 470,368 households with 2,304,391 persons were concentrated into 3,604 new villages with 570,308 houses in 34 districts. In the long term, to be sure, the villagisation in Hararge should improve not only the life of the farmers, but also lead to higher harvests as well. For instance, the agricultural advisory service can reach them better now, implements and fertilizer can be brought to the farmers, and contact with markets via the new roads creates a greater incentive for production.

They are proceeding more slowly in other provinces, and observing developments in Hararge. Any trip across the country and any glance out of an airplane, however, shows that new villages are springing up in the midst of the scattered settlements. Things are not changing only where people already lived in villages, such as in Eritrea. Overzealous officials have probably helped things along by coercion here and there, if a farmer just did not want to move into a village. But otherwise, the "villagisation" indeed seems to be done voluntarily. Even in Harare there are still isolated farmsteads of--as Ganghofer would have said--crofters located between the villages which are within range of sight of one another. But most of them are not holding out much longer. It is especially the women who want to get out of the isolation. A few dozen isolated farmers south of Addis Ababa in the province of Schoa [sic] eventually moved into the village because the lions in the vicinity started to kill their livestock and even threaten their families.

13084
CSO: 3420/37

ETHIOPIA

ORPHANS' VILLAGES SERVE FOR TRAINING FUTURE CADRES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 May 86 p 5

[Article by Guenter Krabbe, Abijata, 27 May 86: "These Ethiopian Children See Nothing of the Real World -- Cadre Training and Being Sent to Cuba -- A System of Soviet Mold"]

[Text] Two dozen small machines are set up and singing. They look clean and do not show any damage. They even dance. But these are no real machines -- not yet -- but small girls and boys, perhaps from four to six years old. They are just being trained to function like machines, follow and pass on the party's orders. They greet the group of visitors with song and dance, but they do not show any smiles or react to friendly gestures. They are supposed to be all orphans, the allegedly 3,941 children from the age of nine months to 14 or 15 years old in the "Children's Amba of Revolutionary Ethiopia." Amba means a group of villages in Amharic, national language. Here on Abijata Lake, 200 kilometers south of Addis Ababa in the province of Shoa, there are five barracks designated as children's villages, in which, according to their general administrator, Zemedkun Gabre Selassie, "orphan children who are victims of natural and man-made disasters" have been taken in since 1979. The natural disasters are drought and famine; the man-made ones are the wars -- the Ogaden war after the Somali raid of 1977/78 and the wars of secession with separatists in northern Ethiopia. The state looks after the war and famine orphans in the children's amba. Another four ambas -- one each in northern, eastern, western and southern Ethiopia -- would supposedly have to be built in order to be able to accommodate, protect and train at least 20,000 of the countless orphans. Outside the camp one hears that this number is not right. A female Ethiopian social worker reports that the famine which broke out in 1984 left fewer than 10,000 orphans. Most of them have been taken in by relatives. In the extended Ethiopian family there are always aunts and uncles and grandparents who look after the children. A few thousand lived in the former camps of the famine refugees, for example in Mekelle and Baki; others found accommodation in SOS children's towns. Nor are the Amba numbers consistent with the figures contained in a yet unpublished survey report of the United Nations children's relief organization (Unicef), which states that the number of famine orphans is so low because many children died with their parents. Children under three years old had practically no chance of

surviving the death of their parents or even only of the mother. A head count of the three- to six-year olds also reportedly revealed that only a few survived.

Then where do the Amba occupants come from? The female social worker, who asked to remain anonymous, talks of half-orphans; mothers with several children whose fathers died in one of the wars could -- or had to -- give one of the children to the Amba. There the child apparently receives good nourishment and, probably for the first time in its life, good clothing. The school is of a high level and is said to lead to a high school graduation. After that, Zemedkun says, the children received more trade or other vocational training in case they did not study, in order then to be "discharged into society." That has not happened so far. There are still no occupants of the Amba who have reached the upper level of school or even "stepped out into life." "Nor will there be any very soon," the social worker says. When the children are only 14 years old they are sent to Cuba. There they are to receive their training as apparatchiks of a system of Soviet mold. "The first 900 children are already gone, most of them three years ago," she says. This tallies with unconfirmed reports to the effect that Angolan and Congolese youth were also sent to Cuba for cadre training three years ago.

The political training starts at the tenderest age. There are 461 preschool-age children living in Seble Ahyot, one of the five village barracks of the Amba; and 56 house mothers and 24 preschool teachers are said to be available for them. About every 70 children are accommodated in two sections in a building. The education for the collective starts there; dormitory and recreation room without cozy corners or hideaways; all the children sit around large tables, play in unison with building blocks, but do not talk with each other. In the dining hall they eat on command, in silence; whoever wants to speak must raise his finger and wait for permission. On the wall of the dining hall hangs a larger-than-life picture of "big brother," chief of state and party boss Mengistu Haile Mariam. Whenever a child looks up from its plate, its glance falls on the picture, and it knows whom it owes for its food.

"There isn't any political indoctrination," general administrator Zemedkun claims. Without thinking, one of the house mothers had previously admitted to the visitor that the preschool children "naturally" were enlightened an hour every day and three hours on Saturdays about how miserable and exploited the people were "before the revolution" and how happy they have been "since the revolution." Was there any religious instruction? Zemedkun hems and haws a little first, and then says: "To put it briefly, no." Why not? "Our state is socialist and does not interfere in religious matters." Were priests and -- for Islamic children -- imams allowed into the Amba? "No. Anyway, many children do not know whether they are Muslim, pagan or Christian, Copt, Catholic or Protestant."

These Ethiopian children see nothing of the real world. They do not see how adults work, do not see life in the villages or the towns. They see and hear only what the educators put in front of them, and they do only what they are ordered. Here arises "the new man," outside of any normal social relationship, outside of all the traditions of his people. How can this

person understand his people, whom he is once to lead? But he is not supposed to understand them; he is supposed to pass on orders and supervise their execution. He becomes a human machine. He becomes emotionally a wreck first. Are the children all healthy? "Oh, they are," says a house mother, "but they are often aggressive, and there are a lot of bedwetters."

At first Unicef had financed this Amba in central Ethiopia. Subsidies also came from Sweden. Both sources have dried up, Zemedkun complains. Neither Unicef nor foreign governments, even the Swedish, or private aid organizations want to promote new Ambas and bear responsibility for more children being turned into zombies, living bodies without souls. "Hostel accommodation," Unicef says, "is the worst of all possibilities." General administrator Zemedkun does not share this finding. He says it is "better than giving children to strange families; it is the best solution overall." There is still the Amba on Abijata Lake. But there will probably not be any further Ambas. Not only is money lacking for them. There is even doubt in the party whether it is really humane to take children away from their relatives, treat them as orphans and raise them to be automatons.

The question remains unanswered as to why the party and government brought a group of foreign journalists to Abijata and showed them this national-policy educational establishment for socialist cadres. The journalists were not the first foreign visitors there. Those responsible must have expected the horror on their faces. Maybe what one of the 15 full members of the Politburo -- he also wants to be anonymous -- said to the visitor is important: He was "actually glad" that "no more money" was coming into the country "for that."

13084

CSO: 3420/37

MACHEL REPEATS WARNING ON ANTI-WHITE RACISM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Aug 86 p 13

[Text] Shortly after Mozambique's independence in 1975, President Samora Machel went to the main high school in Maputo to warn its pupils that he would not tolerate anti-white racism.

With him was the recently appointed white rector of Maputo's university, Mr Fernando Ganhao, who for years had been a Frelimo militant in exile and whom Mr Machel said was an example of Frelimo's non-racialism.

Now 11 years after independence anti-white feelings have once again come to the fore and Mr Machel has again warned his people that he will not tolerate racism directed at whites.

Earlier this month, at the closing session of Mozambique's Parliament — the People's Assembly — Mr Machel took time to speak about what the weekly Mozambican magazine *Tempo* called "manifestations of racism that have as a target white cadres".

According to *Tempo* Mr Machel said that those "manifestations of racism are primitive.

"I am the declared enemy of the racists. Against them I will be intransigent. We did not fight to be racists or tribalists," he said.

Mr Machel went on to say that "those manifestations of racism are a crime.

"What matters is the intelligence of each, not the colour of one's skin or one's tribe."

He acknowledged that whites holding government posts could lose their seats in the forthcoming one-party parliamentary elections because of the poor performance

of the economy.

But, he added, after independence when thousands of Portuguese had left the country, some doctors and teachers had ensured that the hospitals and schools continued to work.

"They are national heroes and soon I will award them the honours they deserve," he said.

And to make his point about Frelimo's racial policies he added:

"I am the president of everybody and as such I like to be unpleasant to those who are racist."

It has always been one of the paradoxes of the Mozambican revolution that while thousands of whites fled Mozambique in a panic at the time of Frelimo's take-over, the victorious guerilla organisation had always made a point that it would not tolerate, under any pretext, anti-white feelings.

Unlike other nationalist organisations in Africa, Frelimo boasted in its ranks several white, Indian and coloured activists — some of them occupying posts in the party's highest body, the Political Bureau.

In 1969, after the murder of Frelimo's first president, Mr Eduardo Mondlane, the guerilla organisation, then fighting Portuguese rule, went through a deep crisis during which it was swept by a wave of anti-white sentiment.

Mr Ganhao, then in Tanzania, was threatened with death, and another well-known white Frelimo member, Mr Jacinto Veloso, had to flee for his life from a group of Frelimo members who wanted to kill him.

(Later Mr Veloso became Frelimo's chief of security and a member of the Political Bureau. As a Minister he negotiated the Nkomati Accord with South Africa).

Ironically, the victory of the radical so-

cialists ensured that the organisation remained truly non-racial.

After independence Frelimo continued with its non-racial policies, appointing several of its white members as Ministers and appointing other Mozambican whites to top administrative and economic posts.

At one stage Mozambique had more white, Indian and coloured Ministers than blacks.

Then, as now, Frelimo's choice was not based on colour but on the individual's allegiance to its Marxist-Leninist socialist policies.

At the time — 1976 — the anti-racist policy caused a wave of discontent in some sectors, including schools, which culminated in Mr Machel's visit to the Maputo High School to warn that his party had not fought Portuguese colonialism to replace it with black racism.

However, earlier this year, anti-white feelings came under the spotlight once again when, at the second conference of the Mozambican Youth Movement, delegates said that blacks were being discriminated against because of Frelimo's so-called non-racial policies.

They pointed out, for example, that although there were many Mozambican whites with important posts, there were virtually no whites, coloureds or Indians in the army, involved in a bloody struggle with rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance movement.

When the congress was held in March, President Machel promised to look into the matter but now it is obvious that he will not change its policies for one of Africanisation.

"I will continue to displease the racists," Mr Machel told his country's parliament.

/13104

CSO: 3400/454

COMMENTARY EVALUATES SIGNIFICANCE OF ELECTIONS

MB151453 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Editorial]

[Text] The second general elections begin today--a process that will involve all our people from Rovuma River to Maputo River. Mozambican people will choose their representatives to the people's assemblies at all levels, from local levels to the supreme organ of state power.

The experience of previous elections is still vivid in our memories and demonstrates the extreme importance of elections. Through elections, Mozambican citizens are able to exercise one of their fundamental constitutional rights. Through elections, we are able to reassert the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique, our independence, and the democratic and popular nature of the Mozambican state. Elections provide an opportunity for the people to express their wishes. These wishes contribute to the consolidation of national unity because they represent our people's fundamental aspirations and interests. They reflect our country's situation and our people's awareness and determination to build the future--all Mozambicans, regardless of ethnic origin, race, region, sex, and religion.

Mozambicans will elect deputies regardless of their class, color, race, and religion. They will elect Mozambicans whose distinguishing qualities will be patriotism, devotion to the people's interest, personal integrity, and a sense of responsibility.

Elections provide an opportunity to consolidate democracy and national unity. Imperialist aggression against Mozambique, organized by Pretoria through armed banditry, is aimed at undermining our national unity. This is also one of the objectives of our internal enemy. The aim of imperialism is to destroy the gains of our revolution by promoting armed bandit activities against economic targets, as well as promoting greed, egoism, and ambition, vices which find fertile ground where there is division, banditry, regionalism, and racism.

We can be certain that the general elections which begin today are being targeted by the enemy. For South African racists, Mozambican democracy demonstrates the equality of all citizens, and they want to destroy this model. However, our people, under the leadership of Frelimo, are fully determined to continue on their path. The second general elections which begin today will become yet another victory of Mozambican people in the struggle for the defense of the fatherland and the building of a future of progress, peace, and socialism in the Mozambican nation.

COMMENTARY SEES NO CHANGE IN APARTHEID SYSTEM

MB141219 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] A year ago, a government in Africa declared its opposition to a certain concept of political rule. The government in question specifically rejected four aspects in this concept: The first was the political domination of any one community by any other, the second was the exclusion of any community from the political decision, making process, the third was injustice or inequality in the opportunities available for any community, and the last was racial discrimination and its impairment of human dignity.

The government in question was of course referring to the apartheid system in South Africa. Such a statement could have come from any member-state of the Organization of African Unity, but this one in fact came from the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the apartheid regime itself.

The statement was, of course, directed at those Western governments which had come under pressure from their own people to take some action against the apartheid system in South Africa. The idea being presented was that Pretoria's apartheid system was no longer acceptable and therefore was being abandoned.

One year later, what is the reality? The political domination of the blacks by the whites continues. The blacks are still excluded from the political decisionmaking process. The black community still suffers the same injustice and inequality in opportunities. Racial discrimination and impairment of human dignity are just the same as they were a year ago. Nothing has changed.

At this week's Congress of the ruling National Party in South Africa, apartheid leaders made it clear that they are not prepared to move an inch. White supremacy remains an ideology. The racialism of the men in Pretoria may sometimes be camouflaged by fire statements that they too want to end apartheid. But these are mere words. Each racist law is repealed and replaced by another which serves the same purpose. Even the West, who talk of reformist change in South Africa, are at best deceiving themselves. At worst, they are trying to deceive everybody else.

/12913

CSO: 3400/414

FRELIMO CRITICIZES NATIONAL MEDIA FOR INSUFFICIENT COVERAGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] MAPUTO — Frelimo's Secretary for Ideological Work, Mr Jorge Rebelo, has criticised his country's media for not covering the war in Mozambique effectively.

He also called on the media to denounce state and government corruption.

Mr Rebelo, speaking at the opening of a conference of the Journalists' National Organisation, said the war being waged by the Mozambique National Resistance only appeared sporadically in the media, despite its profound impact on national life.

"The image is of a country that doesn't exist," Mr Rebelo said. The Mozambican media was losing credibility and citizens were turning to foreign radio stations to find out what was happening in their own country.

'SERIOUS GAPS'

He said media should present an accurate picture of the country, explain the true nature of the war and "desmystify lies and rumours spread by the enemy".

He accepted that the problem was not entirely the media's fault. There had been "serious gaps" in Frelimo's approach to information and a lack of contact with and access to state bodies that were sources of information.

The media should also criticise abuses, negligence, black marketeering and other crimes against the economy.

In his speech Mr Rebelo said the MNR war was "imperialist aggression waged through the South African apartheid regime" and meant to destroy the country's revolution.

/13104

CSO: 3400/454

FARMER'S STRUGGLE FOR NEW LAND INTENSIFIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] MAPUTO — Despite Mozambique's decision to break up its gigantic state farms in the rich Limpopo valley, a combination of economic and social factors has led to a new struggle for land in the area.

At independence in 1975, most of the Portuguese farmers who had settled in the Limpopo valley left the country. Local peasants who had lost their land when the agricultural settlements were created, believed they would get their land back.

But the new Frelimo government nationalised the land and created gigantic state farms which, it was hoped, would feed the country.

"The government forgot that for decades this land had been the subject of disputes between the colonial authorities and the peasantry," said the Mozambican news agency Aim.

In 1983, after it was acknowledged that the state farms policy had been an economic disaster, the government decided to reverse its policy and give priority to the "peasant sector". The state farms were carved up.

CRITICISM PERSISTS

But criticism of the little that remains of them persists.

"In the last agricultural season, of the 1 000 hectares planned for production, only 200 were sown. In mid-May some 50 hectares of rice were in danger of being lost because of lack of fuel for the harvesting machines," Aim said.

It explained that efforts to recruit local peasants to harvest the rice by hand had failed because the peasants had demanded to be paid in goods which simply did not appear in Mozambique shops — soap, sugar, salt and

cooking oil.

And, says the news agency, the struggle for land between peasants, private farmers and state companies has intensified.

Floods in 1977, followed by drought and the war waged by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement have led to a concentration of people in the rich areas of the Limpopo valley.

In the district of Xai-Xai alone, more than 31 "communal villages" have been built to provide shelter and services to thousands of peasants.

"These are sizeable villages, with an average of about 5 000 inhabitants each," says Aim.

PROLONGED DROUGHT

"The number of villagers increased substantially in the 1982-83 period when peasants trekked to the valley from the Gaza interior, fleeing both from a prolonged drought and from the banditry of the South African-backed MNR."

Because of the shortage of land peasants are endangering it by not allowing the land to lie fallow.

"A solution to the land problem must be found and it must be found soon," the agronomist said.

In an effort to combat the problem of land shortage, the government has begun to drain swampland lying between the valley and the surrounding hills.

Villages are sending work brigades of peasants to clear the channels by hand with the promise that they will be rewarded with land once the work is over.

"It is unpleasant work with water up to the knees and sometimes up to waist level," said Aim.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

OPERATIONS IN MANICA--The Mozambique Armed Forces destroyed 7 armed bandit hideouts and killed 132 bandits in Manica in the first half of 1986. During this period, another 32 criminals were captured while 6 surrendered to the Mozambique Armed Forces. This information was disclosed during the expanded 8-day meeting of the Manica provincial military command which analyzed the defense and security situation in the region. During the meeting, it was also disclosed that a further 4,800 peasants, who had been forced to live with the armed bandits, were released by our troops, while some 500 people surrendered after escaping from the bandits. In the military operations carried out in the first six months of 1986, the Mozambique Armed Forces captured considerable amounts of war material, including 48 AKM cartridges, 20 rockets, 56 mortar shells, and 2 boxes of AKM ammunition. [Excerpt] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 12 Aug 86 MB] /12913

ZIMBABWE TOURISTS TO BIERA--Beira will soon be open to Zimbabwean holiday-makers following an agreement signed between the two countries recently, says the Mozambican Secretary of State for Tourism, Cde Antonio Materula. In an interview with THE HERALD just before his departure yesterday, Cde Materula said that Mozambique faced a lot of difficulties when it came to the type of amenities offered to tourists. "Now we are busy upgrading hotels in order to have minimum conditions in Beira, Paradise Island and Bazaruto," he said. Tourists from Zimbabwe and other neighbouring countries would soon have access to Beira Beach. The Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation and its Mozambican counterpart, Empresa Nacional de Turismo, will co-operate in training programmes for running hotels and other amenities. "Basically, we discussed concrete tasks and time tables to start working immediately. We hope that by September or October they will have done something," he said. He said the agreement would benefit both countries. "Beira is also important because of the Beira Corridor, but we need good accommodations for businessmen and general services like taxis, rental cars and buses to make life comfortable for tourists from Zimbabwe to Maputo and other neighbouring countries." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 86 p 1] /13104

CSO: 3400/454

NO CHANCE SEEN FOR ESCAPE FROM SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

HOPES THAT Namibia could be excluded from sanctions against South Africa are without foundation and any private or government initiatives to negotiate such a deal are unlikely to succeed, diplomats and political observers here say.

At the same time calls from local politicians like Hendrik Witbooi of Swapo and Justus Garoeb of the Damara Council for full sanctions against South Africa are seen as both short-sighted and naive.

Observers are convinced that sanctions against South Africa will not only hit Namibia but hit it hard.

As is the case in the RSA, sanctions are expected to hit the poor more drastically than the wealthy and unemployment, together with inflation, is bound to have a harsh effect on Namibia's unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

It is here where local businessmen are hoping that the Western Five could be persuaded to exclude Namibia from sanctions.

Such an exclusion — it is hoped — would trigger a massive boom in the Territory as threatened South African business and industry would cross over the Orange River to es-

cape sanctions.

They feel that Namibia has proved the viability of radical reform with its abolition of apartheid legislation and the acceptance of universal franchise by even the SWA National Party.

These reforms they feel should be rewarded and supported as an example to South Africa of how far one can go without a multi-racial society

"There is no chance of such an escape," said a diplomat who did not want to be quoted.

"Internationally SWA will be treated as part of the sanctions deal, and neither Swapo, nor the United Nations, will look kindly on anything which could offer a bonanza to the interim government in Windhoek.

In fact sanctions are seen by most diplomats and supporters of Swapo as a way to force the process towards independence under UN Resolution 435.

/9274

CSO: 3400/444

INTERIM GOVERNMENT BRINGS NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE, SAYS COLUMNIST

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 13 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text]

THE POMP AND CEREMONY and exhibition of South African military might which heralded the inauguration of the interim government on June 17 last year, will probably not be repeated on Tuesday when the 'first birthday' of this government is celebrated. Not even the Multi-Party Conference would have the audacity to celebrate a year of rule by a so-called government without mandate.

The interim government has brought about no significant change in Namibia since it was installed on June 17 last year, and neither has it gained credibility among the population since that time. Quite the contrary in fact, and unlike its predecessors, this interim government cannot claim that their lack of progress is due to arbitrary veto by the Administrator General.

UNITING PEOPLE AGAINST THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT

A STATEMENT by the Roman Catholic Commission of Justice and Reconciliation accurately pointed out that the interim government had nearly achieved its objective of national unity in that 'most Namibians stand united against you'.

Without going into the by now wellknown details of the interim government's contraventions of their own so-called Bill of Fundamental Rights, it has become increasingly evident that the MPC have not gained any popular support since their installation.

AT PRESENT the interim government is trying desperately to gain some credibility, or achieve something concrete by their 'first birthday' on Tuesday.

Rumours at the time of writing this column, of a Swanu MPC/Swapo D court interdict against the budget because of the massive allocations to the so-called second tiers, will hardly justify the existence of that government if such application comes about.

Possibly the only occasion where the government, or a faction thereof, did appear to be moving forward, was when the Swanu-MPC/Swapo-D factions threatened an urgent application to set aside the appointment of Mr Piet van der Byl as a Judge and Chairman of the Constitutional Council. They successfully ousted Mr van der Byl, and after getting the Chairman of their choice, namely Judge Victor Hiemstra, settled back on their laurels and intensified repression in Namibia, rather than introducing progressive legislation.

PROMISES, PROMISES, REGARDING PROCLAMATION AG 8

AG 8 WOULD GO, was a promise often heard from the mouths of the so-called moderates in the interim government. In fact, much of the local press believed these somewhat wild promises that 'AG 8 will get the boot'.

Namibia is still waiting for 'AG 8 to get the boot', and it is probably due to this failure to achieve a new constitutional dispensation on their part, that Messrs Katjuongua and Shipanga are now considering a court application about the budget allocations to the second tier.

FOR THE REST, there have been an abundance of threats which came from the corridors of the Tintenpalast and forum of the National Assembly.

Threats to freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom of association, freedom of movement - you name it, they've threatened it.

The latest threat, after a host of others, is that which is levelled at the Council of Churches in Namibia, and the sudden conviction that 'church and politics' should be separate.

Once again, the double standards, for the very persons making this claim, are themselves clerics, earning fat salaries in the employ of the interim government.

And then the news of a prostitution scandal in those same corridors

CALL TO STEP DOWN FROM OFFICE

THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT, both the Cabinet and the National Assembly, if they honestly and openly reviewed their actions (or lack thereof) in the past year of their 'rule', would resign from office and call for the implementation of Resolution 435.

They were installed in the seats of power; they made promises to the people, promises which were not kept; and they were intent only on retrenching their own rule. Any government, in a democratic society, which had been elected by the people, and which had such a bad record of 'rule', would voluntarily relinquish their control, and bow to the will of the people.

It appears not to have penetrated the corridors of the Tintenpalast, and the minds of those sitting there, that the people of this country are not interested in a government without mandate, particularly a government which has adequately proven that they have made no progress. Pro-government groups can protest as loudly as they wish to, that Resolution 435 is 'defunct', or 'obsolete', or even 'dead' for that matter. But it is still what the people want.

And the interim government should take note that the voice of the opposition is growing. That they are in fact uniting the people against themselves.

Instead of a 'celebration' of pomp and ceremony and expense, let the interim government, on their 'anniversary' this year, acknowledge their failure and step aside for the implementation of Resolution 435 and the elected representatives of the people of Namibia.

/9274

CSO: 3400/444

DEFENSE FORCE SAID TO 'MAKE POLITICS, NOT WAR'

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 13 Jun 86 p 5

[Text]

IT WAS A 'sorrowful' day when the Defence Force, through its movement, Etango, had decided to 'deviate from its function of making war to indulge in politics in Owambo', said Mr Peter Kalangula, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ovambo Administration, in his budget speech on Tuesday.

'Since then the relations between this Administration and the Defence Force has deteriorated to the point where we have broken all ties with them. One would have thought this would have resulted in some understanding from the armed forces in Owambo of the complexity of the problems experienced in the war zone.

'With their continued activities through Etango they are bringing the relationship to a point where future collaboration becomes totally impossible. They continue interfering with our education and threatening teachers. The teachers are greatly disturbed by the interference at their schools and the taking away of children from their classes.

'The parents are disgusted because children are taken away for more than 24 hours without the knowledge of their parents.

'The armed forces also interfere with tribal meetings and appoint their own people to attend meetings to try and explain what Etango

stands for. They continue to disrupt tribal cases at hearings, and by doing this they think they would win the hearts and minds of the people, but in reality this is not the case. We want the public to know that we deplore the actions or methods undertaken by Etango which are completely out of line with their actual task as we were initially made to understand (it)'.

The armed forces had no idea of the meaning of fundamental human rights, Mr Kalangula said in his address to the Legislative Assembly, adding that on Friday, June 6, a young man was found in the Onemba area in Ombalantu. 'He was held to the exhaust pipe of an armed forces' vehicle and his face was seriously burned ... further I learned that the man was left on the spot and later struggled all by himself to reach the nearest place where he could obtain assistance'.

'These types of actions, treatments and atrocities are abhorrent, more so when they are executed by those who are supposed to protect the people of this country', he said.

Commenting on the investigation into the health services of Owambo, Mr Kalangula said the report had been handed to Mr Moses Katjiuongua, interim government Health Minister, on May 26.

'Until now we have not been advised of the outcome of the inquiry. I would like to recall what we said in the beginning that the outcome of this inquiry should be made public', he said.

'It is not the right of the self appointed to appoint', Mr Kalangula said in a reference to Proclamation AG 8.

'We again wish to emphasise that Resolution 435 be implemented to make it possible for the people of Namibia to elect their own leaders without interference internally or externally', he said.

Mr Kalangula then went on to present 'the largest budget in the history of this Administration'.

The total amount voted by the Legislative Assembly for the 1986/7 financial year amounts to R1 47 509 900 and this is an increase of R1 9 088 885.

The Central Government granted R1 21 398 000 and the Administration funds R1 5 200 000 from its own sources to cover the expenditure.

An increase of 205,36 percent on capital expenditure over last year's amount was voted. Four secondary schools would be built and a forestry project at Omatale would be expanded.

POSSIBILITY OF SANCTIONS VIEWED

Cape Town DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Jul 86 p 8

[Op Ed Article by Dawie: "A String of New Devils May Yet Spring From Sanction Box"]

[Text] The sanction fever abroad has reached a delirium which makes it look as though the sanction zealots are trying to outbid each other with the worst threats against South Africa. Nobody knows what all is yet going to come out of that frenzied storm. Especially in two countries that have close ties with South Africa -- America and Britain -- a melee which bears close scrutiny is in progress.

White Exodus

The British government tried to regain its former dynamic role in southern Africa recently under Mrs Margaret Thatcher. The Reagan Administration tried to take the lead for a while with its policy of "constructive engagement" in southern Africa. What is motivating Mrs Thatcher to come forward so strongly now? In the first place, she realizes the importance of her country's economic ties with the Republic. If they are seriously damaged, tens of thousands of more Britons may be out of work in a country which already has a terrible unemployment problem. Secondly, she is afraid that a serious South African crisis could result in a white exodus whereby South Africans could cause a large-scale immigration problem for Britain. Figures are mentioned of up to a million South Africans who would want to take refuge in Britain with their British passports. That says a lot about what is expected under a revolutionary regime. Furthermore, she fears that the international balance of power could be crucially affected if South and southern Africa come into the communist sphere of influence. Those considerations, all three of consequence, are why Mrs Thatcher keeps on taking such a strong stand against sanctions. Fear of a South Africa with its tremendous natural resources in communist hands is also a principal motive in the Reagan Administration's attitude toward South Africa.

Red Ties

But there -- as in Britain -- there is apparently a move going on to obtain "closer contact" with black movements; presumably also the ANC. If the two

countries do not let themselves be taken in, who knows, it may bring them to new insights; for the message is getting through more and more strongly in America that the ANC is "a communist-infested liberation movement." The specter of Fidel Castro is walking again. There are still worse hidden dangers, even for America itself; like the Rev. Jesse Jackson's appeal for the USA military to intervene in South Africa to defend Blacks against "government violence." If American soldiers start to shoot and kill whites in South Africa, forces here and in America are going to be unleashed which would make the Vietnam nightmare look like a spring parade. However, in America, as in Britain and elsewhere in the West, leftists are obviously so pumped up that they keep on raging about just one demand: "apartheid" (whatever that means to them) must go, and immediately -- no matter what the consequences are. Some say it's just as well that the Botha government be thrown out along with it. They do not care what or who comes in its place. It does not make one iota of difference to them that they want to get at South Africa with methods which they do not see their way clear to use against the dictatorships and military regimes of the communist and Third World. It is also they who lay all the blame for violence on the government and continually excuse the terrorists, with their necklace murders, their kangaroo courts, their landmines and bombings. The passion to get at the Botha government is comparable to that which the Boer Republics experienced before the outbreak of the Second War of Independence [Boer War]. And the desire to punish South Africa is reminiscent of what happened at Versailles after the First World War, when the West was so eager to punish Germany that they later conjured up a Hitler.

New Devils

But fortunately there are still important groups in the West that realize what new devils could appear out of the sanction box, such as the communists being able to get their way in southern Africa. Mrs Thatcher, for her part, continually stresses the long South African coastline. She obviously realizes that full-scale sanctions would require a sea blockade which would hold alarming possibilities. Whoever really gives full consideration to sanctions can only see madness in them. The question in the next few months will be whether there is enough common sense in the West to go against those errors.

13084

CSO: 3401/169

STATE COUNSEL ADMITS TWO PRESS RESTRICTIONS INVALID

MB201500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, 20 Aug, SAPA--Counsel for the state today conceded before the Natal Supreme Court here that two orders restricting press coverage of the emergency had been improperly promulgated and were invalid. The orders, issued by the commissioner of police on June 16 in terms of Emergency Regulation 7(1).c and 7(1)D, sought to prohibit the announcement, dissemination, distribution, taking or sending within or from the republic of any comment on or news on connection with any conduct of any force or any member of a force regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or the termination of the state of emergency, without official permission. They also sought to prohibit the presence of journalists for the purpose of reporting in any black residential area or any other area in which unrest is occurring, without prior official permission. The orders were issued by telex to the South African Press Association.

Mr S. Kentridge, SC, [Senior Counsel] appearing for four newspaper companies, the Argus Company, SA Associated Newspapers, Natal Newspapers and The Natal Witness, argued yesterday that the orders were of no effect because of their method of promulgation. The newspaper companies are asking a full bench of the Natal division of the Supreme court to declare emergency regulations 7 to 12 void and without force in law.

Today's concession by counsel for the state Mr Jan Combrink means that the court need not decide that particular issue.

Judgment in the matter of the emergency regulations themselves was reserved.

/12624

CSO: 3400/471

'MORE INFORMATIVE' NEWS WITH ONLY ONE NETWORK

MB151720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, 15 August, SAPA--Another salvo was fired in the M-Net/SABC "war" today when the deputy information minister, Mr Louis Nel, said in Silverton that it would not be in the public interest to allow "another television network" to broadcast news. Mr Nel would not name M-Net specifically in an address to the Pretoria press club but said: "If we should allow another television network to broadcast news I have very little doubt that both the SABC's and the other stations newscasts will become more dramatic, more agitating and less informative. This will not be in the public interest." He stressed however: "this is the way I see it." Mr Nel was addressing the club on the selectivity of newspaper and television news services.

Currently the government will not allow M-Net to broadcast news unless it is obtained from the SABC, but it has been speculated that the press-owned channel would eventually be permitted to present an independent TV news service.

Due to the nature of competing television services abroad, South Africa had over the past two years been turned into a "Rambo" show-business item--an ongoing show with all the action and violence required by the commercially proven recipe, with a cast of good guys and baddies.

US congressional leaders ran for the Nielsen ratings, while foreign television had succeeded in pushing governments to take steps against South Africa, Mr Nel said. The peaceful side of South Africa landed on the editing floor, he said. Non-competitive newscasts could cover events more in depth, he said.

"In comparing American and British TV newscasts with that of the SABC, we cannot but reach the conclusion that the SABC's TV newscasts are less dramatic, less entertaining but more informative," he said.

Mr Nel, criticised the press for affording less coverage for yesterday's Natal Supreme Court ruling on emergency sub-regulations governing detentions which contradicted a ruling on Monday by the Durban Supreme Court that they were ultra vires.

/12913

CSO: 3400/432

NP STANCE ON ANC, LIBERALIZATION SCORED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Headlong Toward Revolution"]

[Text] Five laws of a far-reaching nature were pushed through in the final hours of the parliamentary session in the past week or so: the amendment act on regional service councils, the act on provincial government, the act on black local authorities, the act on regranting South African citizenship, the act on identification and the repeal of influx control. Mr Louis Stofberg pointed out that the laws amount to revolutionary steps and that, apart from any other consideration, it is extremely unwise to take action at such a pace in an existing order. History has taught that reform can only occur successfully if there is a consolidation after each step before a following step is taken. If reform and change occur at an ever quicker pace, it is essentially revolution, or at least the indispensable condition for revolution.

It is clear that the "National" Party, according to a liberal formula, is out to try to get ahead of the revolution which the communists are trying to consummate in South Africa through the ANC. It is a recognized argument of the liberalists that revolution can be averted by eliminating the reasons for grievance and thereby frustrating the revolutionary aspiration. The repeal of so many laws and the simultaneous adoption of drastic measures is obviously being done with so much haste because this must open the way for yet more laws of a yet more drastic nature, which will be proposed at the second session of parliament as a consequence of the "National" Party's congress in Durban.

Mr P.W. Botha's position that South Africa is one undivided country with a single citizenship results in the citizenship laws having to be changed and citizenship for Blacks having to correlate with Blacks having freedom to move anywhere in South Africa; therefore the repeal of measures for influx control. And if there is a single citizenship, the identity documents must be the same. And if the Blacks have the same citizenship and same identification as the Whites, they must also have the same political rights, starting with regional service councils, and the Whites' exclusive right in provincial management must be abolished so that in due time a black administrator can come, as Mr Chris Heunis has revealed. With these steps the way is being prepared for bringing in Blacks at the highest level, the Cabinet, by means of what is

called "a National Statutory Council," which has been described by Mr P.W. Botha as the first step toward permanent powersharing.

The government is evidently living under the delusion that if it moves quickly with this dismantling of the system of separate development it will outmaneuver the leftist revolutionary powers and will insulate the black population against agitation for more concessions. It evidently still does not understand two things. One is that the American powerholders, with Shultz and Crocker in front, will not be satisfied with anything less than a black ANC government. The other is that the communists who are behind the riots and rebellion will not be satisfied with anything less than a black ANC government.

The document of the Politburo of the South African Communist Party, which was just disclosed by the government, sketches the role of what is called "the liberal bourgeoisie," of which the organized financial power and its journalistic and academic appendages are the most important components. They, the communists say in this document, want to have reform of South Africa that goes further than what the government now wants, but which aims at buying off the goals of the revolutionary forces. This, the communists say, is a significant fact, because a political readjustment in the reigning power bloc "which favors the liberal bourgeoisie will undoubtedly create better conditions for the continuation of the revolutionary forces' struggle to attain the goals of a national democratic revolution."

It is clear from this that the government, in following up its Carlton and Good Hope deliberations with its latest legislative program, has done everything that the "liberal bourgeoisie" expected of its. This indicates that the NP government is getting more and more in step with the organized financial power, by which better conditions are being created "for continuing the struggle of the revolutionary forces." While this process is being accelerated in such a helter-skelter manner by the government's hasty legislative program, the following phase is already recognizably in progress. That is to convert the organized financial power's talks with the communist ANC into talks between the government and the ANC. Two of the organized financial power's representatives, Tony Bloom from Premier Milling and Chris Ball from Barclays Bank, have just given the ANC a hearing on TV in London. And at the same time it is reported from London that the Thatcher government wants to send the British minister of foreign affairs to South Africa to mediate talks between the government and the communists of the ANC.

In the light of the South African Communist Party's position in the previously mentioned document, it is extremely important that "for us to remember that practically all the revolutionary struggles in the postwar years (Algeria, Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique etc.) attained their final climax at the negotiating table. Who can still doubt that the organized financial power, the liberal powerholders of the USA and the British Conservative Party are aspiring to anything different in South Africa than what was the case in Rhodesia--black communist government--and that the Botha administration is the herald for that?

13084

CSO: 3401/167

DIVISION AMONG RIGHTIST RANKS DERIDED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 23 Jun 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Rightist Circus"]

[Text] The far-rightists talk of cooperation, but sometimes one wonders whether there is anything binding them together other than their hatred for the government; for there is so much squabbling going on that the Tower of Babel gives them the appearance of consensus if one is looking for a common positive factor. Think, for example, of the Conservative Party [KP] of Dr Andries Treurnicht, who is so cozy with the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. The AWB is not at all interested in democracy -- and then it simply wants to give away the whole Cape. What does Dr Treurnicht, who has made his marks in the Cape, say about that? And what does the KP, with its Cape leader and Cape parliamentary representation, say? It is indeed betrayal of one's own principles to make common cause with such people.

The HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] is just as guilty. Its leaders appear on podiums along with AWB people, and there is a lot of talk about the wave of far-rightist opposition to the "liberal" government. But the bitterness comes when there is any talk at all about details of policy. The mere mention of the word Boer State is enough to get a civil miniwar going. And then there is that enormous bit of irony: one far-rightist wants to be "more conservative" than the other, so that they pursue radicalism. That is why Mr Jaap Marais can now be accused by AWB circles of actually being the original sellout, the first liberal. Let us now rescue a people and a country with such petty leaders. One sometimes wonders how the poor Dr Treurnicht and some of his misguided followers can still stand it.

13084

CSO: 3401/167

PROBLEMS OF AFRIKANER DISUNITY VIEWED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 27 Jun 86 p 14

[Op Ed Article by Wille Kuehn: "Useless Afrikaners--Their Country and People in Crisis Now Need Them"]

[Text] The seriousness of the situation in which the Afrikaner finds himself will have to lead to political unity in addition to church unity. This statement by Professor Johan Heyns in his chairman's speech at the annual gathering of the SA Academy deserves serious consideration.

Political unity? That sounds highly improbable. The Afrikaner spectrum stretches from Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, with his small far-leftist extraparliamentary stream, to Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, who marches with black boots over other far-rightist elements. Any realist knows they cannot all be joined together. For that very reason we should not try to unite all poles and extremes. Any democracy or semi-democracy has its fringe figures, fringe movements. They provide one reason for protecting moderate, responsible politics, for it is often also good to know what one does not want to be.

Restore

But first a few other realities: Do enough people realize that what is now going on in South Africa is a sort of finale? There was a previous state of emergency with escalating violence afterward. That made many Whites believe that a fair solution with relatively little violence is fading away. Therefore the current state of emergency became necessary. When he instituted the nationwide state of emergency on 12 June, President P.W. Botha said: The occurrence and increase in violence is of such an extent that the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order is seriously threatened by it.

This means that the government will now simply have to restore order and confidence. Any sign of weakness now will be mercilessly exploited in the future, for example after the termination of the state of emergency. The terrorist forces will then believe that control cannot be adequately restored, and that they must keep on creating greater chaos until they get the upper hand. That is what the big trial of strength is about. This explains the state's drastic emergency powers. Many people (so it is claimed in parliament) are being detained, partial press censorship has been instituted,

the commemoration of important dates prohibited, etc. If a state is even willing to accept sanctions as a reality, it is dealing with matters of life and death; or perhaps of death and life, for at stake is nothing less than orderly politics, protection of minorities, negotiations as a principle. These factors are essential for continued existence for most groups in South Africa.

Solutions

That route to a political terminus in South Africa must be kept open and safe --and that is what the current struggle is about. It can therefore rightly be said it is a kind of final struggle which cannot be lost. Against that background, questions can be asked along with Professor Heyns about Afrikaner unity. And when we start to get answers, a spontaneous pressure for greater unity ought to arise. The future must be purely and further understood in times of crisis. The various solutions in politics are: the Afrikaner volk [ethnic] state of the AWB, the old Verwoerd dream of the HNP, the NP and its governing partners' ideal of justice, but protection for all population groups, the leftist dream of one man, one vote in a unitary state (and thus the possibility of oppression by Blacks) and the Marxist dream of dictatorship.

As for the Afrikaner, the volk state is regarded by even many far-rightists as so unrealistic and dangerous that they do not grant it any political oxygen. The HNP represents policies which the NP tried to carry out, but was not able to, because they ran aground on the rocks of reality or were shown to be morally undefendable. This leaves us with the NP, which is seeking new solutions for old problems, and the KP, which has not yet been able to formulate suitable policy -- that is precisely why it is so easily taken in tow first by the HNP and now the AWB.

Unity

What becomes of a political party and its followers if they realize they are political James Deans--rebels without a cause and reason? If they realize they do not have any hope for success and if the dynamics of politics leaves them ever further behind? Just think of the parliamentary session which is over and the real contribution that the KP made. There is a little hubbub, but the real focus of the debate in a country in crisis was how a solution can be found with respect to forces (some democratic, others not) left of the government. Obviously that formula will not be found to the right. Do the many thousands of people who have become politically useless and powerless, because the KP in particular cannot offer them anything more, realize it? Then Professor Heyns' utterance about political unity gets significance.

The lost, the useless, the frustrated should reflect on this anew. If they really care about the survival of the Afrikaner, they will start to think of positive help to a country in crisis and they will make a contribution so that the struggle which cannot be lost is indeed won. One wants to believe that the reasonable people of the right wing will understand, and that a place will be found for them. Anyone gladly wants to serve his country and his people with honor.

13084

CSO: 3401/167

AFRIKANERS URGED TO COOPERATE WITH MODERATES OF OTHER RACES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Hannes de Wet]

[Text]

WARMBATHS — Broederbond chief Professor J de Lange last night called on Afrikaners to seek a cultural alliance with moderates of all other race groups.

He told the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuur Vereniging (ATKV) at Warmbaths:

"We dare not lose heart and hide in a corner as some want to. This is a time for us to deliberately broaden our cultural contacts.

"Through such contact we must address the world and all other cultures within our country," he said.

The way to achieve that was to seek an alliance with the moderates among blacks, Indians and coloureds as well.

MUTUAL RESPECT

Mutual respect and understanding should be created which would culminate in co-operation, Professor De Lange said.

He added that it was up to this middle group in South Africa to take the initiative and to play a deciding role in the future of the country.

There were a number of conditions which had to be fulfilled before this could happen.

One was that it should be physically safe for all moderates to come forward and take part in such an initiative.

Referring to people who had their houses burnt be-

cause of contact with whites from the establishment, Professor De Lange said: "We should protect them with everything we have".

Professor de Lange, who is also the rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, said the Afrikaner had become the

"ugly monster" of the 1980s in the outside world.

The Afrikaner's will to fight back would be a crucial factor.

"We cannot escape the fact that we are moving towards a new South Africa," Professor De Lange said.

/13104

CSO: 3400/451

OFFICIAL SUPPORTS JOINT PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

MB271525 Joahnnesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 27 Aug, SAPA--Joint parliamentary debates on general affairs bills were already taking place in the standing committee system and it was significant that under certain circumstances, these discussions "behind closed doors" would be extended to public debates, the chairman of the Ministers Councils in the house, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today.

Speaking in the debate on the second report of the joint meeting of committees on standing rules and orders, which recommended joint debates in certain cases, he said the fundamental principle of each of the three houses voting separately would not be affected. The principle in the standing committees where a majority of representatives of each houses took their decisions separately would also apply to joint debates, Mr de Klerk said.

"For how long?" members of the CP [Conservative Party] asked across the floor in a number of interjections.

Mr de Klerk said the introduction of joint debates was an important part of the new dispensations implementation and that it would be detrimental to the system if "petty politics" were made out of it. Such moves by some opposition members were, however, to be expected.

Mr de Klerk said joint debates would also result in a much more effective utilization of ministers' time. The proposal in the report had a built-in flexibility to enable party whips to coordinate and plan the smooth and efficient operations of debates and parliamentary procedures. There was a need for this flexibility because in, for example, debates on the transport and posts and telecommunications budgets, MPS would prefer separate debates because many used the opportunity to raise specific constituency matters.

A recommendation by the standing committee in its report that all aspects, and alternatives, of parliamentary sessions also be looked at opened the way for MPS to explore ways and means of how they could best serve the country. If, however, the historical agreement according to which Cape Town was the legislative center, Pretoria the executive and Bloemfontein the judicial, was tampered with, people would be looking for trouble, he said. The heavy demands on MPS and their need for regular visits to their constituencies, especially now that provisional councils had been abolished, would also have to be carefully considered and taken into account.

CONSERVATIVES REJECT BLACKS' PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONMAKING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Colleen Ryan]

[Text] The Conservative Party in the Transvaal has reaffirmed its commitment to old-style apartheid and has vowed to fight rather than surrender.

Opening the CP's congress at the weekend, leader Dr Andries Treurnicht warned that whites were not prepared to commit political suicide.

He said the Government's promise to include blacks in decision-making at central government level would eventually force whites to surrender power.

"It is naive and deceptive to talk about white self-determination if you invite blacks to help run the country," said Dr Treurnicht.

There were 40 discussion points on the congress agenda, most dealing with the need to return South Africa to the Verwoerdian era.

A motion of no confidence in the Government was unanimously approved, with delegates saying the State had no mandate to allow black representation in central government. The congress also expressed strong opposition to the proposed regional services councils, which they said would encourage multiracialism and remove democratic rights.

One sensitive motion dealt with the CP's opposition "to the removal of apartheid under the guise of religion".

One delegate condemned the NG Kerk Moderator, Professor Johan Heyns, "for trying to murder apartheid" in the church. He also expressed opposition to multiracial worship, saying it would "make whites soft for integration".

Earlier, Dr Treurnicht had referred to the issue, saying the State President, Mr P W Botha, had no right to link his reforms to religion.

"There is nothing in Christianity about political power-sharing; Christianity says nothing about a multiracial Cabinet and provincial councils," said Dr Treurnicht.

He quoted the Bible as saying that different nations should live separately.

The "liberal" media, and particularly the SABC, came under attack. The SABC was slated for allegedly devoting itself to carrying Government propaganda and for giving the right wing a poor showing.

CP member Mrs Gay Graser told the congress that she refused to pay her TV licence. "They can put me in jail, but I am not going to pay for something that will expedite my demise." She added that there were many foreigners at the SABC, and warned that some "could be KGB agents using the SABC".

Delegates were issued with bumper stickers which said: "Netwerk is politieke knoeiwerk." ("Network" is political conniving.)

/13104

CSO: 3400/451

TRANSVAAL INDIANS TO BENEFIT FROM DELEGATES' HOUSING PACKAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Indians in the Transvaal will benefit substantially from the R49 million allocated to the House of Delegates as part of the new R750 million package for housing and infrastructure.

Mr B Dookie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, said his administration expected to start servicing land and constructing about 5 000 low-cost homes, in addition to activity taking place in terms of the existing budget of the House of Delegates.

The needs were greatest in the Durban area, Marburg, Richards Bay, Dalton, Isipingo, New-castle, Ladysmith, Lenasia and Bethal, where projects would be completed in the 1987-88 financial year.

Of the R49-m, R30-m would be used to buy much-needed land in areas where low-cost Indian housing was "desperately needed," Mr Dookie said.

These areas included Lenasia, East Rand, Northern Natal, Southern

Natal and the Natal Midlands.

Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Delegates, said that R67,9-m allocated for Coloured housing would be spent in the main to build homes, upgrade communities and create needed infrastructure in many towns throughout South Africa.

The allocation to the House of Delegates was welcomed by the Indian community, but with reserve, Mr Dinkie Pillay, a member of the Lenasia South East Management Committee said.

Mr Pillay said the allocation was "long overdue" and that there had been a very "lethargic approach" to the issue in the past.

"Nevertheless, I believe the first thing the Government should consider spending money on, is the Group Areas Act, which has caused untold misery for my people, thousands of whom are forced to live in Hillbrow and other places illegally."

/9274

CSO: 3400/437

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER SUPPORTS INTERNAL SCHOOLING FOR BLACKS

MB251825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1818 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, 25 Aug, SAPA--Ample opportunities existed in South Africa for the education and training of blacks to the highest academic and professional levels, the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today. He was commenting on weekend reports that certain bodies and organizations were proposing programs to educate large numbers of black pupils overseas. People could best be prepared for "useful" citizenship through education "in South Africa for South Africans" at school level, he said in a statement released in Cape Town.

His department was implementing the government's commitment to achieving equal education opportunities for all in South Africa. A new department of national education had been established in 1984 to lay down uniform norms and standards for all education departments in the country, he said.

Dr Viljoen said that, as proof of what had been achieved in the education of blacks, almost 714,000 Standard 8 certificates and more than 191,000 Standard 10 certificates had been issued to blacks since 1960. "In spite of several historical and developmental backlogs, the total number of blacks who matriculated annually increased from 7,700 in 1977 to more than 40,000 in 1984. During the past 30 years, almost 15,000 university degrees were awarded to blacks, while only 1,426 degrees were awarded during all the years before 1956. At present, approximately 43,000 blacks are enrolled at universities in South Africa, and about 110,000 black teachers were trained during the past 25 years."

Dr Viljoen said he welcomed contributions by the private sector to the improvement of the quality of black education, "but such efforts and investments can be made more beneficially and cost-effectively within South Africa than abroad." Local efforts to improve education would also stimulate growth and development for the benefit of a much larger section of the black population than would be possible abroad, he said.

/12624

CSO: 3400/471

CP MP PROTESTS NEW RANDBURG TOWNSHIP

MB25096 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 24 Aug, SAPA--The protest action against the proposed black township Norweto North of Randburg and Sandton has the "wholehearted sympathy and support" of the MP for North Rand, Mr J.C.B. Schoeman.

The Conservative Party [CP] MP also said in a statement to SAPA this evening that the proposals is a "tragedy for the whole community.

"Moves to situate a black residential area north and northwest of Randburg in the vicinity of Honeydew and the incorporation of Erasmia in the Indian area of Laudium were successfully opposed over the years by myself on behalf of the community, and the general support received in these instances resulted in further white development such as the establishment of various holiday resorts along the Crocodile and Hennops Rivers," Mr Schoeman said.

"The area is a natural residential area for whites because of its situation, and because of this I am compelled to regard the actions of the government as reckless in the extreme.

"A black township will have disastrous effects on the general environment," he said.

One of the side-effects will be the pollution of the Crocodile, Jukskei and Hennops Rivers, Mr Schoeman added.

Another side-effect will be that Lanseria Airport will be neutralized as an alternative to Jan Smuts airport in a time of crisis, and the black township will therefore negate the whole purpose of establishing Lanseria, he said.

"The establishment of the township will endanger the security aspect of Pelindaba, not to mention the effect it will have on the areas natural ecological balance," the statement said.

"The surrounding areas of Sandton, Randburg, Lanseria, Brits and Schoemansville will be blanketed by the smoke which is typical of all black township areas, with a debilitating effect on the white residential areas, the occupants of which moved to our area in the first place to get away from city pollution.

"The final tragedy will of course be the diminished value of properties."

He urged residents of the area to put up a strong resistance against "this typically arrogant and uncaring attitude by the National Party government."

"This proposed township may not come into being and the conservative party will do everything in its power and employ all legal methods of resistance to fight this treachery."

In a statement on the subject being discussed on the SABC television program network tonight, the Johannesburg regional chairman of the CP, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis said the Nationalists "packed the gallery with their paid lackeys in the program to try and bluff and mislead the beleaguered residents of north Rand."

/12624

CSO: 3400/471

PROBLEM OF RURAL DEPOPULATION REVIEWED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 27 Jun 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Save the Countryside"]

[Text] There are many reasons why the depopulation of the countryside should be counteracted: strategic, economic and social. The greater the urbanization and the more centralized the necessary functions are on which the inhabitants are dependent, the greater the military vulnerability is. As for the economy, it is to a great extent a matter of distances and transportation costs between farmer and consumer. And in the social sphere it involves much more than just a sentimental attachment to rural life. It involves established communities, peace and order and the quality of life. All of these are things which most closely affect the daily existence of man.

On the other hand, the suction force of the cities is purely economic. But it is so strong that it can be stemmed in few countries of the world. That is evidenced by the squatter towns near the cities in every developing or underdeveloped country, the flow of people across borders who are moving from rural poverty to the promise of job opportunities, the dwindling number of students of rural schools. It is highly improbable that this trend can be reverted in South Africa. It is more than possible -- it is necessary -- that it be able to be kept within limits and that the countryside is prevented from being drained and becoming rural slum areas.

Attention was given to various aspects of the problem at the congress of ROEP at Burgersdorp. The state president emphasized that raising the quality of life in rural areas is part of the national strategy for regional development and the population development program. Other speakers threw light on economic and social matters, and Mr Ton Vosloo touched on a cardinal point by drawing attention to the importance of communication between population groups -- for development necessarily means improving the standard of living of all the inhabitants of an area. This is of the utmost importance in the state of emergency reigning in the country at present. There are towns which are enjoying particular tranquility and cooperation, while others, for example, have to contend with unrest and consumer boycotts. Something can be learned from this, for social and political stability are a prerequisite for economic development. In the light of the ever more important role that local authorities are going to play, it is a matter which will yet have to be given deep thought in every town.

13084

CSO: 3401/169

FUTURE URBANIZATION PATTERNS VIEWED AS YET UNPREDICTABLE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Jul 86 p 15

[Article by Political Editorial Staff: "Influx Requires New Rules--South Africa Has Great Potential for 'Villagization'"]

[Text] The abolishment of influx control, together with various immeasurable factors influencing urbanization, bring new rules into an extremely fluid situation, and one will be not be able to identify a definite urbanization and/or influx pattern in the [Cape] Penisnusla until two to three years, Professor Julius Jeppe, professor of development administration at the University of Stellenbosch, says. If in that period of time urbanization has not yet significantly occurred in the Western Cape, it can be assumed that influx has stabilized. Professor Jeppe says various steps, including rural development, should be investigated in order to meet problems of urbanization. "South Africa has a terrible potential for 'villagization.' The vacuum which has been left by white depopulation of the countryside can to a great extent eventually be filled by Coloreds and even blacks. It's a highly explosive matter, but something that should be seriously considered. It can lure many people away from the big cities."

However, influx control, which has now been abolished, is nothing new. It was already introduced in the 1870's by the diamond mines at that time, and since then there have always been forms of influx control. So there can be no guessing about the consequence of abolishing influx control. Some of the numerous factors which cannot be measured, but which can influence the process of urbanization, include:

- The sociological resistance to breaking ties with family and the known environment and moving out of the homelands, as opposed to youth's inclination to try to escape from the pressure of society by moving to the "bright city lights;
- In Transkei and Ciskei there are nondiscriminating circumstances keeping people there, as opposed to rather politically authoritarian conduct pushing them away;
- The shortage of suitable housing and job opportunities helps to stem greater influx, but the bus services nowadays operating between Transkei and Ciskei

and the Peninsula give greater mobility to people--in particular heavily toward the side of urbanization.

Professor Jeppe says a factor which should also not be left out of consideration is the emotional empathy among certain people with "the black man's plight." That has led to thousands of Blacks now living in white areas. "That method, of liberals in particular to soothe their consciences, is an extremely attractive boon to many and can even encourage more people to come. And nobody will easily get them out again, in view of the fact that the alternatives are too difficult and also contain a political element."

Another factor that one can guess about is the question as to what political pressure is behind people to move to the Peninsula. Large numbers of people from the unemployment areas of the Eastern Cape may come to the Peninsula as pawns for the revolutionaries. "And that's something which one should not underestimate." The "Lebensraum" for blacks is still rather limited in the Western Cape to places like Khayelitsha, and therefore one can expect that squatting will crop up at unexpected spots, even in residences near Whites. These are all new rules in an extremely fluid situation, and one will be able to point out a definite trend only in two to three years. Professor Jeppe says a decrease in the level of housing is inevitable in future black urbanization. First-world standards cannot be afforded and an informal sector will have to be accepted in the house market. Durban is a typical example of a first-world city with a third-world belt, where a limited modern center is surrounded by a belt of slums, squatter areas and so-called "closer settlements" with between 1.2 and 1.4 million residents. Cape Town and Pretoria are also now beginning to be surrounded by an informal residential area.

As for rural urbanization, "villagization"--the development of rural towns--will become more and more important. In its rural context, South Africa has a good infrastructure with many good and modern facilities, communications, roads and television, and schools which are unoccupied. Black urbanization is inevitable, and villagization and rural development will have to be looked at. Agricultural development and land-ownership systems will have to get attention to assure that people are not encouraged to leave their land. Professor says about 86 percent of white South Africans are already urbanized, 92 percent of the Indians and 68 percent of the Coloreds. Their urbanization process has thus already been consummated. In contrast, only about 40 percent of the Blacks have yet become urbanized. The informal sector will have to be used as an outlet to make provision for greater black urbanization, otherwise the state will not be able to afford it.

Jeppe says he believes the spirit of enterprise of people ought to be given a free rein. "It is surprising how many people live well and imaginatively in the informal sector. And we will get that more and more." The advantage of urbanization is an immediate decrease in the population growth. That has been proven internationally, and Coloreds have proven it here. "We have enough knowledge to handle orderly urbanization, but it is sometimes hampered by political undercurrents and interference. Political and emotional input gives the radicals a chance to climb in, while bureaucratization can also hamstring urbanization," Professor Jeppe says.

13084

CSO: 3401/168

ZIMBABWE'S LESSON IN BLACK RULE EXEMPLIFIED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Jul 86 p 8

[Editorial: "The Example of Zimbabwe"]

[Text] It seems virtually certain that the 20 white seats in Zimbabwe's parliament are going to be abolished. That intention was openly expressed this week by the minister of justice, Dr Eddison Zvobgo. As a result of the Lancaster House Constitution, the white seats can be eliminated in April of next year provided that 70 of the hundred members of parliament approve it. Until then such a decision must be unanimous. The only stumbling block at that stage is the question whether Mr Robert Mugabe's government will get the 70 votes. Observers believe the chance is good that this will happen. According to many reports, the remaining Whites in Zimbabwe lead a comfortable existence with enough money, big houses, swimming pools and servants. There are even some ex-Rhodesians who are returning there.

What is now happening in Rhodesia is naturally very interesting to South Africans. The whites are tolerated in that country by the government -- not because it is so fond of them, but because the whites are needed for the economy, to keep necessary services going and to produce enough food. They are economically useful, and in exchange for that they receive many material benefits. But they do have to pay a price for that; namely, total political powerlessness. Mr Mugabe has already proven himself as a passable pragmatic who is willing to partially give up his principles at least for the time being. But what guarantee do the whites -- as a matter of fact the blacks as well -- have that Mr Mugabe may not be replaced by a merciless black dictator in due course, as has happened tens of times in the rest of Africa. The truth is that Mugabe is already now starting to turn all the political thumbscrews tighter and moving ever nearer to a one-party state. The South African whites will thus have to decide what they consider the most important: an uncertain economic prosperity or the sharing of political power.

13084

CSO: 3401/168

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE MERGER BILL APPROVED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 86 p 12

[Text] The Bill to merge the South African Railways Police with the South African Police has now been approved by all three Houses of Parliament and needs only the assent of the State President to become law.

The Transfer of the SA Railways Police to the SA Police Bill was approved by the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon. It was previously approved by the House of Delegates on Monday and the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs, said the transfer of the Railways Police to the SAP was desirable because it would eliminate overlapping and enable the available manpower to be used more effectively.

"Amalgamation of the Police forces is in accordance with the Government policy of rationalisation," he said in introducing the measure in the House of Delegates on Monday.

"SA Transport Services must compete in the open market with other transporters and the maintenance of a separate police force creates an additional financial burden which has a detrimental effect on equal competition."

Mr Schoeman said members of the Railways Police would not be worse off in the SAP. In certain instances Railway Policemen would lose some of their conditions of service, but as a whole the service package within the SAP was better.

/13104

CSO: 3400/451

PROSPECTS OF ECONOMY EXAMINED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 18 Jun 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Injection"]

[Text] The condition of a sick man can change continually -- a flicker of hope now and then a setback; now delirious with fever and without hope and the next moment again the prospect of speedy recovery. That is the way it is with the national economy: not yet dead to be sure (there is a lot to be thankful about), but better days can be witnessed. At the start of the year, when high expectations were entertained for 1986 and everyone hoped that the eventual recovery would come this year, there were a few negative factors which kept the economy confined to its bed: the lingering political uncertainty (which especially restrained domestic investment); the lack of foreign business confidence (too dangerous to invest in South Africa); the foreign loan crisis (when the call-in for borrowed money plunged the value of the rand way down, with the consequent decrease in the growth rate); and the high inflation rate. These are all symptoms which are not exactly conducive to the economy's recovery.

Factors which have already started to count in favor of the sick man are, among other things, bigger harvests and better agricultural prospects, interest rates that are going down, trade surpluses, willingness to work harder for less money, and the government's open stimulation of the economy. But a new setback or slump has entered the picture in recent months and weeks: threatening sanctions, the fall in the value of the rand after the nice recovery, increasing unrest and violence, lack of confidence within and outside the country, and despair and despondency which have a destructive effect on the economy and the morale of the people. However, matters look dramatically better today. The proclamation of the nationwide state of emergency, whether or not one likes it, was perhaps a good dose against insecurity and instability. The bitter medicine looks as though it restoring law and order and bringing greater tranquility.

The minister of finance's strong injection of more stimulating measures to get the economy back on its feet may just be the right cure, because with it the program for economic and social enhancement is being continued, more work created, skills raised and the infrastructure in backward areas improved. It deserves the greatest praise and gratitude of all South Africans. May the recovery be quick and lasting. But until the political situation in the Republic has been solved satisfactorily and justly, no medicine or injection will permanently assure the economy of this country -- and with it the bread and butter and well-being of everyone who lives here.

BLACKS ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN FREE ENTERPRISE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Jul 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Blacks in Free Enterprise"]

[Text] The annual conference of the black Chamber of Commerce [Nafcoc] now taking place in Cape Town takes on more significance when the economic as well as political background against which it is occurring are taken into consideration. In the past Blacks were denied full participation in the system of free enterprise by all kinds of laws and regulations, so that some became skeptical about it. The labor of Blacks was indeed used and sometimes exploited, but there was little opportunity to rise themselves. Dr Ben Vosloo of the Small Businesses Development Corporation referred to this at the conference when he said it is understandable that black people's impressions of free enterprise is at present very negative. Besides, the system of free enterprise in South Africa has become an important target of revolutionary forces. In spite of that, 1,500 Blacks are now together to discuss ways by which they can pluck more of the fruits of free enterprise for themselves and their specific communities.

It is to be hoped that they are not only aware of the economic handicap they have, but also the of the new possibilities which have arisen. Reform measures such as opening central business areas for colored people and the government's adoption of the recommendations of the President's Council concerning deregulation and the development of small businesses open doors which so far have been closed to Blacks. Blacks will have to fully make use of this if they want to enlarge their share in the economy. It is a myth that a so-called redistribution of the country's wealth would significantly improve the living conditions of Blacks. Rather, in the long run, the answer lies in entrepreneurship and hard work.

Every opportunity should be seized to create work and generate income in a country like South Africa with such a high black population growth and already so many unemployed. It has been proven elsewhere in the world that the development of small businesses is preeminently suitable for this. It is a recipe which can mean greater prosperity for Blacks and for the country.

13084

CSO: 3401/168

WHITE PAPER CALLS FOR MINERAL SUBSTITUTES OVER IMPORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A Government White Paper on mineral policy calls for the use of substitutes to replace imported products and, if necessary, the creation of strategic stockpiles.

The White Paper nowhere refers specifically to sanctions, obviously having been drawn up prior to new moves overseas. But in Parliamentary circles it is seen as having a direct bearing on South Africa's policy in the short-term and long-term in combating sanctions.

The publication of the White Paper in Parliament yesterday follows a report of the mineral policy committee, and is to be followed by a White Paper on the energy policy of the RSA, to be tabled later.

"The Government believes that the successful implementation of the strategies outlined will depend on the degree to which effective channels of communication between State and the private sector can be established and maintained," the White Paper on mineral policy said.

In a five-point "contin-

gency strategy", it sets out the country's mineral priorities:

- Investigation of the need for creating strategic stockpiles of mineral commodities in cases where self-sufficiency is impossible or not economically justified;

- Promotion of the use of substitute materials, wherever possible, for mineral commodities which until now have been imported;

- Diversifying the sources of supply of imported mineral products;

- Stimulating and supporting exploration for minerals that are now imported, and,

- The enhancement of RSA's image as a reliable supplier to the world of a wide range of mineral commodities of consistent quality.

A draft of the White Paper was distributed to the mineral industry for comment in February, resulting in the new document published yesterday.

An introduction stated that mineral exploration was costly and it had to be recognised that mineral deposits were finite, even though South Africa was well-endowed with economic minerals.

The Government said it viewed exploration primarily as the responsibility of private enterprise, but the Government's function was to ensure continued and orderly exploration. In this regard, existing legislation might need to be altered to encourage and facilitate exploration.

"The Government endorses the view that the country's mineral resources should be carefully and continually re-assessed in terms of prevailing economic conditions.

"Should it become necessary under certain circumstances a restriction on exports of particular commodities (for example, coking coal needed by the national steel industry) could be opposed."

The Government also recognised that it would be in the national interest to provide some form of assistance for mines which still had a considerable future potential.

There was also recognition of the need for a sound scrap-metal industry.

"The Government reaffirms its conviction that the country's mineral resources should, wherever possible, be used to promote national priorities, such as regional development.

"Thus, the coal export

programme and the domestic marketing strategy reflect the need for the creation of employment opportunities in specific areas."

In recognising the contribution of the mineral industry to the economy, the commission of inquiry into the tax structure of the RSA (Margo Commission) had been directed to inquiry into the need, if any, for changes to the existing mining tax structure.

Dealing specifically with import-replacement and self-sufficiency, the White Paper said the Government acknowledged its responsibility to implement measures such as stockpiling in such a way as to create continuity and stability in the industry.

"In view of the country's international political position, the Government agrees that import substitution in respect of mineral commodities which have to be imported should be considered for strategic reasons.

"This will, however, have to be approached with caution, because the encouragement of uneconomic industries could so impair the country's growth potential and competitiveness that the strategic capability of the economy in a broader sense could be undermined."

/9274

CSO: 3400/434

CONSERVATIVE PARTY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S PRIVATIZATION PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 86 p 13

[Text]

THE Conservative Party has attacked privatisation plans by the Government and says the Government has a responsibility to provide certain services for the benefit of its citizens.

Pleas by business groups for privatisation can only be interpreted as a ploy to get control of another source of income, a statement said.

"The South African public must not allow itself to be hoodwinked by the propaganda campaign for privatisation," said Mr Jan van Zyl, Conservative Party spokesman on finance.

"What guarantees have we that privatisation does not mean control by big business? Privatisation does not spread economic ownership but concentrates it in the hands of a few. It has to date not reduced the costs of services to the taxpayer — the costs have increased.

"An example is Sasol which was privatised in June 1984. In December 1984 Sasol declared a profit of R1 130 million which included R700 million in loan repayments. In January 1985 the price of petrol went up 40 percent.

"What guarantees have we that strategic services, once privatised, will not land in the hands of this country's antagonists?

"Privatisation of the hospital services is well on the way at enormous cost to the taxpayer through higher medical aid contributions. By keeping nurs-

ing salaries down, staff shortages appeared in the State hospitals which were then declared unable to cope. The result was the mushrooming of privately-owned nursing homes and hospitals.

/9274

CSO: 3400/439

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS NOT TO DEPEND ON INCREASED FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Text]

SOUTH Africa could not anticipate further significant inflows of overseas investment and would have to generate its own funds, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

This money would have to be used to help with the rapid modernisation of the Third World part of the economy and not for First World ideals.

Addressing the Women of the Year banquet in Johannesburg Mr Du Plessis said South Africa's growth rate in recent years had fallen short of what was needed to maintain living standards, let alone improve them.

At 1980 prices, real gross domestic product had fallen from R2 064 per capita in 1975 to an estimated R1 946 in 1985.

It was evident that every effort had now to be made to identify and remove structural restraints on economic advance.

People were themselves the mainspring of economic activity. "The

Government has a positive role to play in the process — one of standing back a little and giving the dynamic of free enterprise the best possible run."

Mr Du Plessis said "outward industrialisation" looked to foreign trade as the prime engine of growth. But because of "recent events and trends" South Africa should look more to the domestic market as its generator of growth.

This change of emphasis in South Africa's economic strategy would involve the promotion of this "inward industrialisation". It placed the emphasis on labour-intensive production of basic consumer goods as the basis of sustainable economic growth.

"We have in fact already taken a significant step in this direction by way of the abolition of influx control. The impending measure of deregulation will increase the momentum."

Mr Du Plessis said that decentralisation would still be followed, it was a fact that sustained economic growth would come mainly from the country's urban industrial complexes.

"We should harness metropolitan growth to the great end of a higher quality of life for all.

"But if we are to be realistic and true to challenges posed by the ongoing reconstruction of South Africa, we have to accept that the backlogs built over many years will take more than just the freer operation of market forces to rectify.

"Together with freeing the economy there will have to be a significant re-deployment of resources to create and maintain our physical and social structures and a widely acceptable and effective population development

programme," Mr Du Plessis added.

"Our people, and all population groups, simply have to learn to rely more on themselves and less on Pretoria."

/9274

CSO: 3400/439

MINISTER URGES PRIVATE SECTOR TO ABANDON NEGATIVE ATTITUDES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 86 p 11

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, called on the private sector last night to abandon negative and defeatist attitudes and accept that South Africa had no choice but to move forward.

Addressing the Greek Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Southern Africa in Johannesburg, he said the political and social reforms taking place in South Africa needed a strong economy.

"In the attainment of this, we all have a part to play."

Mr Du Plessis said there appeared to be a general lack of business confidence in the country, arising to a large degree from non-economic factors.

"I would call on the private sector to depart from negativism and defeatism and accept, just as does the Government, that South Africa has no choice but to move forward."

Outlining medium-term Government financial policy, he said a number of bottlenecks had to be rectified but that short-term recovery of the economy could not be delayed until they had been eliminated.

Serious attention would have to be paid to maximising work opportunities, reducing the inflation rate, consolidating foreign debt and tightening public spending.

"South Africa can simply no longer afford to tackle unnecessary luxury projects or to leave any production capacity unutilised.

"We are still a largely developing country and must thus use our resources and abilities optimally."

Referring to sanctions, Mr Du Plessis said they would inevitably create problems.

"But we cannot permit this threat to undermine our economy and create growing unemployment and poverty for the people of South Africa without taking suitable counter measures.

"We must protect and manage our economy in a way best fitted to so unnatural a set of circumstances."

The best interests of South Africans would be the Government's highest priority in dealing with these problems.

"The Government will therefore continue with its policy, so far as lies within its power, of creating the needed climate and conditions for economic recovery, even should we be forced temporarily to deviate, both domestically and in our international relations, from our accepted principles of a market oriented economic policy approach.

"We now have no other option than to create the soundest and strongest basis possible for a future that, within the framework of the socio-political changes taking place in the country, will unlock the great and exciting economic potential of South Africa, to the benefit of all her peoples". —

/9274

CSO: 3400/437

GOVERNMENT SPELLS OUT FARMERS' ROLE IN NEW 'FOOD STRATEGY'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 86 p 12

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — An inter-departmental Government committee has been set up to establish a "food strategy" for South Africa in the face of foreign economic and political actions.

Mr Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Agricultural Economics, said yesterday that the Government accepted that with the present international climate South Africa had to provide its own needs in basic agricultural products.

He told a Farmers' Union meeting at Vryburg that an adequate food supply was a prerequisite for an acceptable economic, political and social order as well as for stability.

The problem lay in determining the level of self-sufficiency demanded for vital agricultural products.

"An inter-departmental committee is, however, already giving attention to establishing a food strategy for South Africa," Mr Wentzel added.

Another inter-departmental task group, under the aegis of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, was giving continuous attention to regions in which security considerations required State action.

In these agricultural areas, the group formulated "supportive measures" to be provided by the State.

"Assistance measures are provided according to the needs, in order to achieve the desired aims in cost-effective manner," Mr Wentzel said.

Considering the contributions which a financially sound agricultural sector made to the economic development and the social welfare of South Africa, urgent attention should be given to measures to rebuild the agricultural sector.

The State President had asked the Ministers concerned with agriculture and the Economic

Advisory Council to prepare a strategy on agriculture, and a report was expected before the end of the year.

Mr Wentzel said that at the end of 1985 the accumulated debt of the agricultural sector was R11,2 billion.

Structural problems could largely be ascribed to the unfavourable relationship between the price of agricultural products as compared with the cost of production materials. Here too an inter-departmental committee was examining the fast increase in the cost of these materials.

"A measure of selective protection for internal industries, including agriculture, is in my opinion justified in order to stimulate economic development and to create a measure of self-sufficiency in regard to strategic agricultural inputs," Mr Wentzel said.

In view of agriculture's role in the national interest, this should enjoy high priority.

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CSO: 3400/437

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SHARING RIVER WITH NAMIBIA--A provisional agreement has been drafted for negotiations between Southwest [Africa] and South Africa on the use of water from the Orange River. As a result of the plan, 20,000 hectares of valuable agricultural land will be made available in the southern part of Southwest, the minister of agriculture and water affairs in the transitional government, Mr Eben van Zijl, said here yesterday. Mr Van Zijl will probably conduct talks next month with the minister of agricultural economics and water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and other government officials. According to Mr Wentzel, the two governments agreed last week to postpone negotiations on where the Orange River border between the two countries is located exactly, until Southwest has become independent. The transitional government does not represent an independent country and cannot enter into a final agreement on its border with South Africa, he said. - (Sapa) [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Jul 86 p 7] 13084

VENDA TROOPS IN NAMIBIA--A company of 232 Venda soldiers are being used in the operational area in Southwest, that country's president, Chief Patrick Mphahlele, said yesterday. He said in Venda's national assembly that the soldiers were sent to the operational area for training on 12 May this year and will return in August. "The Executive Council approved the training and employment of soldiers from Venda's armed forces in the operational area in Southwest for periods not exceeding three months," he said. South Africa and Venda have a common interest in maintaining peace in southern Africa. "It is also true that Venda is against communism and that Venda will always assist South Africa in fighting it." - (Sapa) [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Jul 86 p 2] Pretoria. - A member of Venda's armed forces was killed in action against terrorists in the operational area of Southwest, Defense Headquarters announced. He was Cpl N.G. Bhivshe. The minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, said after that incident that South Africa does not stand alone in the fight against terrorism in southern Africa. "Venda is standing with us in the front line." He said Venda's armed forces are not only ready to make the highest sacrifice for peace and stability, but are also acquiring valuable operational experience. "That sort of training and experience can only serve Venda well in the long run," Gen Malan said. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Jul 86 p 2] 13084

RENAMO ASSURANCES--Dr Evo Fernandes, secretary general of the Mozambican resistance movement Renamo, has made the following offer to Escom [Electrical Supply Commission] through DIE AFRIKANER:

- Renamo will guarantee the security of the power line from Cahora Bassa to Pafuri provided that the amount which Escom pays for the power is deposited in a trust fund;
- Renamo will furnish the labor to repair the power line, but material and management expenses must be covered from the trust fund;
- After the war has been ended, the trust fund will be paid out to the Portuguese and Mozambican governments;

A spokesman for Escom explained to DIE AFRIKANER that the rate for Cahora Bassa power is 1.1 percent per kwh. The average costs of the power which must now be generated in place of Cahora power are 4.1 cent [sic] per kwh. The contract quantity agreed upon with Portugal and Mozambique is 1,400 megawatts. That means a saving of 375 million rands per year for Escom if South Africa and Renamo can reach an agreement. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Jul 86 p 1] 13084

WARNING ON LISTS FOR GUN ORDERS--Employees holding military and other sensitive posts have been warned by the official army newspaper UNIFORM about curious lists being circulated around the country requesting personal information. The lists are "order forms" for PMX90 pistols requiring names, addresses and ID numbers of employees. Enough names supposedly entitle deponents to a discount on pistols. Mr David Clark, managing director of Clarbex, the company marketing the pistol, denied all knowledge of the scheme. "For all we know, the lists may come from the KGB or ANC," he told UNIFORM. He said he had already been questioned by security service officials. Mr Clark said the lists were being circulated at places like Atlas Aircraft Corporation, Koeberg power station, and military and police shooting clubs. The lists are drawn up by hand by employees who collect the names, but when asked exactly who would ultimately receive the lists, they were unsure. It emerged that a complex chain of people were involved in administering the lists. Police in Pretoria said they were aware of the issue, but no complaint had been lodged with them. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 86 p 11]

/9274

ILLEGAL WORKERS TARGETED--Employers will have to provide details of illegal workers to help government in their repatriation. Government claims that the influx of illegal job-seekers has increased in recent months and is calling on employers not to employ them. Those entering SA without the necessary documents will be repatriated. Countries affected by this move are Mozambique, Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. Director-general of the Department of Manpower Piet van der Merwe says the move is being taken to protect jobs for SA citizens. "South Africa has 1.3-million illegal foreign workers who will be repatriated and replaced by the 700,000 jobless." He says the move will not affect workers from the TBVC areas and those with a service contract. "We must distinguish between the two types. There are those with a contract and an employer. They number between 300,000 and 350,000. "Then there are those who enter the country illegally and take up employment. "These number 1.3-million and they work for very low wages because they fear being exposed." He appealed to employers to give South Africans preference. [Text] [By Sophie Tema] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 3]

/9274

DE KLERK ON GROUPS' SURVIVAL--The minister on national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says cooperation in South Africa will only be possible once all race groups are confident about their survival. He told the Transvaal Youth Congress the only options open to the diverse population groups in South Africa were cooperation or confrontation. [Begin de Klerk video] Any policy to succeed must make ample and (?sufficient) provision for the security of each one of these entities, of each entity which forms a part of the great variety and diversity in our country. [Changes to Afrikaans] Without that security, cooperation among the groups will not become reality. There is suspicion and fear and only when the suspicion, fear, and threats are replaced by a feeling that I could venture to work with others because I have adequate power and have taken adequate measures to protect myself against domination and oppression, only then will everyone venture to cooperate. [end video] [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Aug 86 MB] /12624

MINISTER SAYS APARTHEID ALIVE--Apartheid is alive and well, but changing with the times and that admission comes from a government minister. Agriculture minister Greyling Wentzel has told about 80 people at a Klip River by-election meeting that the policy of separate development is not dead, but has been adapted. He said the homelands system alone can't solve South Africa's problems and separate political structures are needed for the different races. Mr Wentzel said the government has certain border lines from which it won't step back and one of these is self-determination. This is why, said the minister, the Group Areas Act is so important. National Party candidate Jacko Maree said discrimination has to be ended because the government has accepted that many Africans are a permanent part of so-called white South Africa. If we continue with discrimination, he adds, you will have a bloody confrontation. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 26 Aug 86 MB] /12624

POLICE CASH REWARD--Cape Town, 25 Aug, SAPA--Police have offered large cash rewards for information leading to the arrest and convictions of people involved in the planning and promotion of unrest. A reward of R1,000 cash has been offered to anyone supplying information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of: Anyone making or using fire or acid bombs and; Anyone promoting, supporting, ordering, intimidating people or taking part in any form of violence during which a person is seriously injured or killed. Also, police are offering a R500 reward for information that leads to the arrest and subsequent conviction of anyone who has been involved or has taken part in acts of violence where a person has been robbed or property been damaged or looted during an unrest situation. Several pamphlets will also be distributed calling on members of the public to inform police anonymously of anyone preventing their children from attending school, keeping them from work or from shopping where they want. Information received will be kept strictly confidential and may be telephoned through to Cape Town 24-3780. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1822 GMT 25 Aug 86 MB] /12624

'ILLEGAL ALIENS' HIRING OPPOSED--Pretoria, 25 Aug, SAPA--The director-general of manpower, Dr P.J. Van der Merwe, appealed to employers today not to employ illegal aliens as this was not in the country's interest. Dr Van der Merwe told the three-yearly conference of the SA Society of Municipal Employees in Pretoria preference should always be given to South African and TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] workers. He said the official unemployment figure was 702,451, while there were about 1.3 million illegal foreign workers in the country. Workers should rid themselves of activist union leaders, he said. Workers suffered the consequences of activists who involved themselves in intimidation, stayaways, unreasonable demands and boycotts. Many of the 331 strikes during the first seven months this year, which involved 177,661 workers and the loss of 506,870 man-days, were illegal, Dr Van der Merwe said. There were 264 unions with a total of about two million members in South Africa. Some 1,700 industrial court cases were expected to be heard this year. Discussing sanctions and political events, he said: "The South African cloud has more silver linings than most people think, particularly when it comes to the spirit and the ingenuity of our people." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 25 Aug 86 MB] /12624

MINISTER ON TRAINING CRISIS--At least 54 percent of South Africa's economically active population have not graduated beyond Std 5 and employers have the formidable task of building training on an inadequate educational basis, warned the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis. Speaking at the 10th anniversary of the Natal Training Centre last night, Mr du Plessis also hinted at changes to the artisan training system. He said that a white paper with "innovatory" alternations would be released within the next month. This paper would contain the government recommendations on the investigation and reports by the National Training Board and the Human Sciences Research Council into the training of artisans. Mr du Plessis said that according to the 1980 census 54 percent of working South Africans were found to have educational qualifications below Standard 5. This not only increased the need for in-service training, but also made it more complicated and costly. The Government did provide financial assistance to employers giving literacy programmes. Training centres would also have to amend their own training programmes to fulfil this need. Another major challenge was the upgrading of training in industrial relations. The growth of the trade union movement had changed the pattern of collective bargaining and employers had to equip themselves to handle collective bargaining and labour relations more effectively. Office bearers of trade unions had a similar need for appropriate training. There was ample provision in the Manpower Training Act for financial assistance or tax concessions. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Aug 86 p 9] [Article by Kym Hamilton] /13104

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION BROADENED--The Defense Act is being changed to broaden the definition of conscientious objection on the grounds of religious conviction. Our IRN's [Independent Radio News] parliamentary correspondent reports. [Patrick Cull] The Defense Amendment Bill tabled in parliament today is aimed at rectifying deficiencies in the definition of conscientious objection to military service in the basis of religious conviction. Presently to qualify the conscientious objector on these grounds a person has to believe in God or a Supreme Being. In terms of the amendment, objection on the grounds of religious belief will not be extended to people whose beliefs are based not only on the teaching of a Supreme Being but on beings of a divine nature such as in the case of Buddhists. The bill which came into effect retrospectively as from December 1983 also clarifies the period of (?community) service to be undertaken by conscientious objectors as an alternative to military service. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 27 Aug 86 MB] /12624

WEAPONS SURRENDERED--More than 30,000 weapons, illegally owned by people, have been handed to the police since December last year during an amnesty period. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in reply to a question in the House of Assembly that 220,195 rounds of ammunition and 30,817 firearms had been handed in to the police. No one had been prosecuted during this period. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86 MB] /12624

BLACK DECISIONMAKING ADVOCATED--House of Assembly, 25 Aug, SAPA--The ideal would be for blacks to make the decision in their own educational institutions while the House of Assembly should only have to vote on the allocation of their funds, the minister of National Education, Mr F.W. De Klerk, said today. Replying to the second reading debate of the technikons (national education) amendment bill he said the community character of these institutions should be maintained. He said technikons should be kept racially separate. They could not be reduced to "test-tubes and screws" because there were many classroom and extra-mural activities that needed to be considered. The problems black technikons encountered did not have to do with the availability of facilities but entrance qualifications. They produce few engineers because few black matriculants with the necessary mathematics and science qualifications were interested in engineering. Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP [progressive Federal Party] Bryanston) asked why the minister could allow people of different races to work together but not allow them to study together in technikons. Mr De Klerk said multiracial working environments produced frictions but the government, although aware of them, had refrained from interfering. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1718 GMT 25 Aug 86 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/451

KWANDEBELE CELEBRATES REJECTION OF INDEPENDENCE PLANS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 17 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Derrick Luthayl]

[Text]

THEY killed cows in KwaNdebele this week.

Three beasts were dead by nightfall on Wednesday, slaughtered to celebrate the homeland government's decision to scrap its independence plans.

And 10 more were destined to die later as the jubilation and joy spread through the dusty homeland.

But for the people of KwaNdebele, it was more than just sacrificial cows that died this week – the sacred cow of Pretoria's 30-year grand plan to separate its people had been well and truly slaughtered, too.

If it had ever been born, the "independent" state of KwaNdebele would have been the bloodiest of apartheid's children – more than 100 people had died in the campaign against independence.

At the centre of the battle was the Imbhokoto vigilante movement controlled by Interior Minister Piet Ntuli – who died in a carbomb blast two weeks ago amid widespread accusations that his organisation was responsible for the deaths of many anti-independence campaigners.

Like Ntuli, Imbhokoto is now dead – outlawed at the same special sitting of the homeland legislative assembly this week that decided to scrap independence plans.

Justice Minister A Mahlangu has been told to formulate a law making it a criminal offence for anyone to mention the word Imbhokoto or call an organisation by that name.

There was resounding applause when the decision was taken.

But the real applause came later, after Ndzudza tribal authority chairman Prince James Mahlangu stood up to tell the assembly: "It's time to discuss the independence issue."

Dressed impeccably in a white suit, the prince timed his moment well. The assembly had just voted 10% wage increases for its members, and announced that an extra 85 000 hectares of land had been added to the homeland.

The prince said solemnly: "As a representative of 80% of the people, I have been told by my subjects to go back with an answer on the issue of independence."

"If I go home now there will be people waiting for me, for a satisfactory answer. What am I going to tell them?"

"This independence issue must be debated in full today – I must have an answer."

The prince received massive support in the assembly. His brother – Health Minister Cornelius Mahlangu – and numerous

other members of the homeland government joined him in describing the December 11 independence date as "a devil which brought death, disruption, misery and poverty".

For five hours, they condemned Pretoria's plan to make KwaNdebele the country's fifth "independent state" – until, finally, a dejected and somewhat confused Chief Minister Simon Skosana rose from his chair.

"I am surprised," he said.

"Everybody seems to be turning against me on this independence issue, when they had instructed me to run to Pretoria and Cape Town asking for it."

"Today, even small children in the street point their fingers at me and say I am a criminal."

"But if everybody does not want me," he said, "I cannot force independence on them."

The decision was taken. KwaNdebele would stay a self-governing homeland – there would be no independence.

It didn't take long for word to filter out to the people – and the streets of Siyabuswa rang with the sounds of celebration. Car hooters blared, and people danced in the street.

Soon afterwards, the first cows were slaughtered...

PLIGHT OF KWAZULU'S RURAL POOR DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 15-21 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text] OFF the tarred road, where the lush green of Natal's sugarcane and timber plantations ends, KwaZulu's deeply shocking dustbowl begins.

Concepts like reform, sanctions or KwaNatal indabas have little meaning in this dustbowl, which is host to more than a million people relocated from "white" farms and "black spots" in Natal, apart from the hundreds of thousands who lived there before the removals started here in the Sixties.

Life here consists of a daily struggle for fuel, food and — most of all — water. The roadsides are filled with children carrying buckets and plastic containers on their heads or pushing wheelbarrows full of containers to and from the few water points.

A group of villagers clusters around a small hole they have dug in a dry river bed, a little girl crouches down to extract one jugful at a time of water from one metre underground — the water supply for an entire village.

The buses that ply the dirt roads in rural KwaZulu, approaching in the distance like sand storms, scatter fresh layers of dust so that everything is caked with the same brown-grey colour. Dust hangs on the "magogogo" — the relocation huts so named after the rattling of tin when the wind blows through them.

The variety of surreal automobile wrecks outside huts and along the roads, some home to families of scrawny chickens, heighten the sense of travelling through a giant scrapyard.

Like their discarded relatives in the country's other nine homelands,

KwaZulu's rural poor have been shunted to the margins of nothingness where national and international debates do not reach them. Their inclusion in these debates — through world revulsion at the government's policy of forced removals — has faded as the spotlight has shifted to the resistance in the ghettos and the government's two States of Emergency.

Despite claims by the government that forced removals have been stopped, thousands of evicted farmers pour into the relocation areas every month, forced off the "white" farms where they have lived for decades.

And a large number of "black spots" and "badly situated" reserve areas — among the most famous of which are Matiwane's Kop outside Ladysmith and Reserve Four north of Richard's Bay — are still threatened with removal in terms of the KwaZulu consolidation proposals.

If the interim consolidation proposals of the Tempel Commission (which also reprieved a few black spots when it was published last September) are implemented, some 240 000 people would have to be moved, according to Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) estimates.

In the KwaZulu dustbowl, President PW Botha's statement in Parliament at the beginning of the year that apartheid was obsolete has the sound of a sick joke. Even if there were never another forced removal, no relief has been offered to the millions of people whom the South African government moved during the heyday

of grand apartheid between 1960 and 1983, 1,3-million of them into KwaZulu.

The residents of a white suburb north of Richard's Bay, for instance, are blissfully unaware that their streets, with names such as Crayfish Crescent, were neatly laid out on what till 1976 were the fertile fields of a "black spot", Reserve Six.

Today, the people of Reserve Six — moved to make way for the expansion of Richard's Bay — are living in desperate poverty in one of the worst relocation centres, Ntambanana (population: 20 to 30 000).

One of the residents, a Mrs Mthiyane, described how they were removed and dumped on the rocky, thorn-tree veld of Ntambanana: "The white men came there and told us we were moving to Ntambanana.

"Then our chief left and came here, so they pushed our houses into the ground with bulldozers, and gave us caravans to live in.

"There was nothing here when we came here. There were no houses. At the place we left behind we farmed cattle, pumpkins, fruit, and bananas. There was water and everything."

It is some measure of the poverty of Ntambanana that the only shop servicing anything up to 15 000 children stocks no sweets.

In marked contrast are the luxuriant timber plantations and farm fields of Reserve Four, where up to 20 000 people face removal in terms of the consolidation proposals.

Unlike the overcrowded, dustbowl poverty of Ntambanana, where they are to be moved, the homesteads at Reserve Four — a section of KwaZulu which was never conquered territory — are widely spaced and well built with wattle, daub and wood.

Anthony Mncadi, who has a timber business in the area and who has acquired five tractors over the years for carting the timber to the nearby paper mills, is the living contradiction of the attitude of many whites that blacks are poor farmers.

"We reject any other alternative land," he says. "We want to remain in our ancestral lands. Experience has shown that all the communities who were removed from their places were given worse land where they could not make a living."

While the people of Reserve Four defend their rare piece of

unconquered land, the largest single exodus of people to the dustbowl is from the white-owned farms in central and northern Natal.

One potential citizen of the dustbowl is Ngala Zunqu, permanently stooped from more than 50 years of work on farms in the Weenen area. In February this year he was given a note by the white owner of the farm telling him to "clear off" (sic).

Until he got the note, Zunqu worked on a nearby agricultural scheme, tending and watering vegetables, earning what in the agricultural sector is a "reasonable" wage — R110 per month.

In exchange for his own patch of land and grazing for his cattle, Zunqu's wife, daughters and sons worked for the farmer for nominal pay. Zunqu lived on what is quaintly termed a "labour farm" — its main crop is its people.

Though Natal's quasi-feudal labour tenancy system — better known as the "six month system" — has been outlawed and largely replaced by capitalist agriculture, which has meant kicking the surplus people off the land, it remains strongly entrenched in some areas.

Zunqu has to "clear off" the land summarily because two of his sons have gone to the towns and cities in search of a better living and he is unable to offer their labour in exchange for the use of the land.

Older than 60, he and his family of 18, including seven grandchildren, must join the migration to the dustbowl by August 23 or face a charge of illegally squatting on the farm on which he was born and has lived all his life.

He will be forced to become like Roger Madontsela, a large elderly man with Victorian whiskers, an old black polo neck jersey and torn jeans, who lives in a bleak relocation village in the Nqutu district.

Madontsela was forced off the white farm he had lived on all his life when his son decided to get a job in town rather than bind himself to the servitude of the labour tenancy system.

Madontsela's story is long and complex, involving many hardships, before he and his wife were ordered by the magistrate at Vryheid to remove themselves to the isolated nothingness of their village.

From his yard, which is on the border of the village, one stares up the crest of the hill at a line of people, carrying plastic canisters, off to fetch water. It is a full hour's walk away, but apart from sitting down and watching others, there isn't much to do in the village anyway.

Yet Madontsela beams with pride at the one product of his stay in the village — a pip he planted when he first moved there is now a peach tree, showing its first blossoms in the glare of the harsh KwaZulu afternoon.

/13104

CSO: 3400/447

BRIEFS

BLACK POPULATION BURGEONS---The black population will exceed 20-million for the first time within the next 18 months. Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures released yesterday in Pretoria show that between May 1985 and May 1986 the number of blacks increased by 540,000 to 19,277,000. The figures exclude the black populations in the TBVC countries. Economists point out that SA's unemployment problem expands with the expanding population. They say there is not nearly enough work for the existing labour force and that when the more than 250,000 new work-seekers a year are taken into account, the extent of the problem comes into focus. The CSS figures show the number of economically active blacks in May was 6.5-million. The official unemployment figure was 530,000. This is 3.9% higher than the 510,000 unemployed in May last year. Unemployment among males increased by 9.4%. The figures conflict with estimates made by leading labour academics who say the total of unemployed and under-employed blacks could exceed 2-million. The number of black work-seekers in May was 2,000 higher than the 50,960 of May last year. [Text] [By Gerald Reilly] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p2] /9274

CSO: 3400/433

MALNUTRITION INCREASING AMONG POOR COLOREDS

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST In English 9 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Raymond Hill]

[Text]

MALNUTRITION was increasing rapidly among poor coloured children, according to a young Australian doctor who has been working in Port Elizabeth.

Dr Frank Brennan, 27, who worked at the Livingstone Hospital to gain a wider experience, said that what he saw in the hospital's nutrition clinic had touched and moved him very deeply.

Dr Brennan served his housemanship at Sydney's Concorde Hospital before coming to Port Elizabeth.

This week he left South Africa for South West Africa/Namibia on his way back to Australia.

He said the number of malnutrition cases in Helenvale, Missionvale and Kleinskool was increasing rapidly.

He saw many children between the ages of three months and five years old who were almost starving while he was attached to the "very busy" out-patient clinic at the hospital between 1984 and July this year.

Some of the children were so badly fed that they had to be admitted to the paediatric wards of the hospital for up to three weeks at a time.

Malnutrition, he said, contributed towards the high incidence of tuberculosis and gastro-enterities.

He blamed unemployment and poverty for the problem but felt mothers could play a bigger role in combating the disease.

With the help of a nursing sister at the hospital, Mrs Maxine Barbier, and a clerical worker, Mrs Daphne Anthony, of Hillside, he started the Help Other People Eat project — Hope.

The project run by the mothers of patients from homes in Missionvale, was now feeding up to 600 children a day.

Several volunteers visited the mothers regularly, Dr Brennan said, advising them on nutrition and budgeting, and the results had been encouraging.

The women were taught to cultivate vegetable gardens in their backyards and the crops were used for soup.

Dr Brennan said: "I have noticed a sharp rise in the number of malnutrition cases in Port Elizabeth's poorer coloured townships since February last year.

"Every case is heart-breaking. The blame for the problem, during the past three years, could be put at the door of unemployment and the economic climate.

"It is a vast problem and I think that it is going to be here for a long time.

"My advice to the members of Hope and the children's mothers is to continue with the good work.

"It has been worthwhile working with the little ones and their mothers. I am sorry to leave and do not know when I will be back," he said.

/13046

CSO: 3400/466

UNIONS CONTINUING FIGHT FOR FULL PAY FOR EMERGENCY DETAINEES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] Trade unions are continuing to fight for full pay for detainees being held under the state of emergency.

The latest report from the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) on the effects of the state of emergency on industrial relations says negotiations in the western and eastern Cape over employers' treatment of detainees are continuing.

The Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, which still has two members in detention, reports that after negotiations the Cape Town City Council agreed to pay workers' wages in full to their families.

In the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) has held talks with Volkswagen and General Motors (GM). No agreement has been reached yet.

Supported

Nawu said General Motors

had offered to establish a relief fund which would pay the five detained GM workers 50 percent of their normal wages.

The union is not prepared to accept this and is pushing for full pay. Families of detained GM workers are being supported by donations from union colleagues.

Volkswagen has offered to pay 75 percent of detainees' wages and to guarantee their jobs for 180 days. The company is proposing to review the situation every three months.

The LMG said that earlier this week there were 344 elected leaders and officials of trade unions in detention. However, this figure reflected the situation before any releases of detainees arising from a Natal Supreme Court judgment. The judgment overturned two key emergency sub-regulations governing detainees.

The total number of unionists known to have been detained since the start of the state of emergency is now 2 735.

/13104

CSO: 3400/452

DOCTORS WARNED ABOUT DETAINEES' ILL-TREATMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] The first duty of a district surgeon is towards his patient, says the *South African Medical Journal*.

Stressing that care of detainees during the state of emergency "bears careful scrutiny" the journal points out detainees are particularly vulnerable to ill-treatment.

In an editorial, Dr R D le Roex, chairman of the Federal Council of the Medical Association (MASA) says he has had letters from doctors overseas expressing concern for the well-being of detainees.

"The care of those detained by the State in terms of security legislation or in the present state of emergency bears careful scrutiny," he writes.

"The district surgeon must remember his first duty is to his

patient. He may be called on to take a stand against people with whom he has had long and personal contact, and who are at times in a position to exert subtle pressure on him.

"A great responsibility rests on these colleagues, who carry out a difficult task, often in unpleasant circumstances."

Dr le Roex hopes that a panel of doctors at the disposal of detainees wishing a second opinion, will be set up soon.

This innovation does not imply lack of confidence in the system of district surgeons, he said, but it is viewed as a supporting mechanism.

All levels of health care are being adversely affected by the turmoil in South Africa.

"We are appalled at the disastrous effects of social upheaval on the well-being of those least able to fend for themselves."

/13104

CSO: 3400/452

CSIR HEAD WARNS OF SANCTIONS' EFFECTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 86 p 21

[Excerpts]

[Text] THE president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Professor Chris Garbers, said yesterday that not even multi-billion rand investments would repair the damage if sanctions forced the country's economy to a standstill.

At the same time he warned of the dangers inherent to the country — and the development of Southern Africa as a whole — if technological knowledge of sanctions were stepped-up on the country.

Addressing, in Pretoria, the Joint Council of Scientific Societies, he said he wanted to appeal specifically to the authorities as the threat of sanctions loomed over a wide field.

"You have at your disposal a small but dedicated scientific and technological community which is playing a role of critical importance in education, research and

development, industrial development and expansion and international liaison.

"It is in times like these that efforts should be made to strengthen this force rather than decrease it."

Blanket sanctions and restrictions on South Africa would have a serious impact on the flow of technology to the Republic.

"Let there be no doubt that measures by the technological sources to isolate South African scientists, to refrain from selling US technology through sophisticated equipment, to discourage the flow of technological knowledge to South Africa and to exert social pressure on scientists not to visit or emigrate to this country, will hurt.

But it is my considered opinion that they will be met with ingenuity," said Dr Garbers.

/13104

CSO: 3400/448

URBAN FOUNDATION SPENDING TO SOAR

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Linda Ensor]

[Text]

THE Urban Foundation's budget is expected to soar this year by more than 140% to R108m.

About R44m was spent in the year to March, the annual review shows.

The expected rise in expenditure — assuming donations of R16m — results from the expansion of the foundation's role as agent for social reform in education, housing and work opportunities.

The newly-formed residential and construction division is expected to spend R81m on 28 projects in five metropolitan areas — more than double the R38m spent in 1985-86.

The division will focus on affordable, low-cost housing, site provision and settlement upgrading and co-ordinate the work of the foundation's utility companies.

If loan finance is forthcoming, turnover in its housing utility companies

should grow from R33m to more than R80m.

Of the R44m spent in 1985-86, a total of R37,7m — R32,7m borrowed and R5m from foundation funds — was invested in servicing 12 600 stands and building 10 900 houses.

This activity was financed by donations, which rose by 17% to R11,7m, and loans.

A sum of R100,7m was raised in loans from the public and private sectors.

Building societies lent 42,9% of this sum, banks 22,4% and off-shore sources 24%.

President Harry Oppenheimer said in the review the foundation's activities and achievements remained a beacon of hope in a society undergoing an anguished process of transition.

/9274

CSO: 3400/440

UNION TO PUSH FOR GREATER SECURITY FOR FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 86 p 21

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE executive of the South African Agricultural Union has decided to give even higher priority to consideration, discussion, negotiation with the authorities and measures to protect the country's border farmers as terrorism escalates.

More specifically, following on the increase in terrorism and the landmine blasts in the Eastern Transvaal, the union is to ask for the same resettlement benefits applying to farmers on the northern

and north-western Transvaal borders to be extended to the Eastern Transvaal.

A spokesman for the union said yesterday that the general council of the union, at its most recent meeting, had given priority consideration and discussion to the safety situation on the country's farms.

The Eastern Cape Agricultural Union informed the meeting of a proposal that tax concessions on safety equipment

might play an important role in encouraging farmers to protect their farms.

It stressed in discussions, he said, that farmers were not looking for handouts or subsidies.

At the same time, the Transvaal Agricultural Union asked that the northern and north-western Transvaal resettlement benefits be put into operation in the Eastern Transvaal.

The union as a whole felt that the whole matter of the stabilisation and protection of farms should be re-assessed to include all areas and all borders.

The importance of the

protection of all farms, including those in the interior, was stressed since terrorists could easily shift their target areas.

"Farmers everywhere should be safe on their farms", said the spokesman.

Nor should the influence of terrorism on land values be underrated and the council would give special attention to this.

The president of the union, Mr Kobus Jooste, had suggested that the union work out a policy on safeguarding farms and that talks be held with the Defence Force and the Government.

/9274

CSO: 3400/440

CHOKKA FISHING COULD TURN INTO MASSIVE INDUSTRY

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jack Dewes]

[Text] There is so much chokka in Algoa Bay that it could support a multi-million rand industry comparable to the giant pilchard industry on the West Coast which earned fabulous sums for the processing firms.

Some commercial fishermen in Algoa Bay go so far as to say that chokka--far from being threatened by overfishing--could, by sheer force of increasing numbers, threaten the existence in the bay of several other species of fish.

"They're like vermin out there, hogging the environment," says one skipper.

"We no longer get the big fish like the yellowtail. Huge shoals of chokka (squid) are attacking the smaller species of fish, otherwise how could they remain alive?"

The reason for this, it is said among scientific researchers, is that the pressure of commercial fishing in the past five years has reduced the populations of the larger species of fish--among them those which feed on chokka--to such an extent that competition for space has tipped sharply in favour of chokka.

Added to this is the fact that intensified exploitation of chokka began only a year ago. Today it is a feverish industry. The small-boat section of the harbour in Port Elizabeth teems night and day with arrivals from and departures to the fishing grounds.

Almost every night now, for weeks on end, the lights of the fishing fleet have twinkled on the horizon. Fishing goes on round the clock, but now and then a party of haggard and bearded fishermen gather in the pubs.

All the competent fishermen--that is to say most of them--are earning good money and together they are spending large sums in Port Elizabeth, Humansdorp, Jeffreys Bay and elsewhere.

The questions arise: Why this sudden emergence of the chokka industry? Why was the resource not exploited five or 10 years ago? Did the chokka suddenly arrive from somewhere else?

Scientists say they know little about the species. The Sea Fisheries Research Institute of the Department of Environment Affairs has appointed a scientist, Mr Johan Augustyn, to do research exclusively on chokka.

"We are beginning to think there is no chokka season as such," he said this week. "They don't appear at a certain time and go at a certain time.

"It seems that if they move at all it is from the deeper parts of the bay to the sandy shallows near Jeffreys Bay and Port Elizabeth to spawn."

He said the volume of chokka was so vast that the amount being caught was a tiny fraction of the whole.

Spokesmen for the large fishing companies are reluctant to give figures of the number of ships and men working in the area for fear of "tipping off" rivals, but it is obvious the industry is thriving.

The boom began a year ago when companies more or less stumbled on this new source of income.

Previously boats went out only when pockets of chokka were found, usually near the mouth of the Kromme River, but the skippers, reluctant to waste fuel, insisted on firm reports before moving.

There would be two or three days of hectic fishing until the chokka went off the bite.

A year ago commercial companies began to take the job more seriously and decided that chokka should be hunted down, and today the larger boats can be seen from Port Elizabeth, Cape Recife, Seaview and Maitland River Mouth, prowling in all directions. Soon enough the shoals are found and the trawlers and ski-boats home in.

Not a week goes by without more boats arriving, some from as far afield as Walvis Bay.

How all this bustle and money-making ought to benefit the Eastern Cape has already been the subject of considerable controversy. It seems that the answer lies with the Government, which effectively controls the industry.

/13046

CSO: 3400/467

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The number of applications for unemployment benefits increased by more than 50 percent last year compared with 1985, dramatically reducing the Unemployment Insurance Fund's reserves.

This emerges from the 1985 annual report of the UIF, tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

In 1984, the number of applications by registered contributors who had become unemployed was 204 982, of which 186 125 were approved, resulting in payments totalling R104,8 million.

Last year the figures jumped to 332 157 applications of which 304 905 were granted, resulting in payments totalling R219,4 million — more

than double the payments in 1984.

There was a slight decrease last year in the number of payments to the invalid widows or widowers of contributors.

However, the financial position of the UIF "deteriorated somewhat" as a result of increased unemployment, the report states.

The amount remaining in the UIF at the end of 1983 was R254,2 million. This declined slightly to R251 million at the end of 1984 and dropped to R157 million at the end of 1985.

The total reserve at the end of 1985 was less than half the payments for 1985 of R364,6 million, which includes unemployment benefits, illness benefits, maternity benefits and payments to the dependants of deceased contributors.

/13104

CSO: 3400/448

INANDA UNREST VICTIMS FACE EVICTION IF RENTS NOT PAID

Durban POST NATAL in English 13-16 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Rashida Dhooma]

[Text]

WHAT do we do now? That's the question facing hundreds of former Inanda unrest victims who are unable to pay their rents for their one-year-old homes at Caneside, Phoenix.

The former self-employed Inanda families face another traumatic upheaval and many may again lose their homes.

Although they have better homes, the quality of their lives has deteriorated.

In Inanda, most families relied on their vegetable gardens for their daily needs and sold the surplus.

An executive member of the Phoenix Child and Family Welfare Society, Rajen Chetty, said when the people were moved many did not have the basics to start again.

The average R400 relief vouchers they received helped them for about a month.

However, welfare officials are now alarmed at the evictions of the former refugees. Last month one refugee family was on the eviction list. This month another name appeared.

In other cases, names do not appear on the list as some families make last-minute arrangements the council to pay off their arrears.

In its bid to help residents, the society has made available to some of them R4-a-day jobs.

Mr Chetty said the

response to their adverts for these jobs was overwhelming. "We were only able to employ 60 people in these jobs and there is a waiting list of more than 100."

The project, sponsored by the House of Delegates, lasts for three months. Mr Chetty said he hoped this sponsorship would be renewed as many people now depended on these jobs.

□ Bejahie Harilall, 60, supports his wife and child. He said he did not apply for a house after the Inanda unrest as he knew he would not be able to afford the rent.

□ Rajen Ishwarlall, 19, of 19 Flatside Close, Unit 20, Phoenix, lost his job last year.

In Inanda, the family had their own house, and poultry business. All their possessions were destroyed during the unrest.

Today, the Ishwarlalls live in a house they cannot afford. Rajesh lives with his parents, and a sister. "We are R400 in arrears with our rent and our electricity was recently cut. I do not know what we are going to do as there is no way we can meet this amount. I feel as though we have been abandoned."

TENSION SEEN TO BE RISING BETWEEN BLACK, WHITE MINERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Aug 86 p 9

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] Growing tension between black and white mine employees has led to a dramatic increase in the politicisation of their separate unions and could lead to confrontation, a mining executive has warned.

Speaking in his personal capacity, Mr Johan Swanepoel, manager of the Central Training Division of Anglo American, yesterday addressed a conference in Johannesburg of the Southern African Society for Training and Development.

He said the mining industry was fraught with white and black labour tensions, which required attention if flashpoints and a collision of interests were to be avoided.

The bond between mine management and both black and white workers had weakened in recent years.

Black and white workers were becoming increasingly polarised and were strengthening ties with their unions. Unionisation had risen sharply in the past five years, and was likely to continue among the sector's more than 700 000 employees.

He said both black and white trade unions were rapidly becoming politicised. Both were fortifying their respective alliances with the ANC and the Herstigte Nasionale Party/Conservative Party for protection and advancement.

Mr Swanepoel warned that unless this trend was interrupted and harmony restored, a collision was likely.

He believed the reason why the relationship between management and black mine-workers was deteriorating centred on:

- A growing lack of trust on the part of black employees.
- Blacks perceiving that they had no stake in the industry or free enterprise.
- Poor long-term career prospects for migrant blacks.
- Inadequate development of black employees and statutory reservation of 2,8 percent of key mining jobs for whites.
- Authoritarianism within the industry, and corporate cultures which were unattractive and offensive to many blacks.

White workers also reflected a growing lack of trust in the face of black advancement and white job fragmentation.

In reaction, blacks had turned to unions for short-term benefits (such as wages), power and a chance to win back their dignity.

Many mine managements were in a difficult position to cope with the deteriorating situation.

WHITE BACKLASH

The potential for a white backlash was often exaggerated in management's mind, and the combined effect of all these fac-

tors was to paralyse managements' problem-solving efforts.

In this context, the trainer was frequently left directionless. Many trainers in the mining sector were competent technical men but were ill-equipped to handle the human conflicts being experienced.

Mr Swanepoel believed the solution lay in convincing black employees that they had a real stake in the organisation, and in striving to give them back their dignity.

White workers' fears had to be dispelled. "They must be made to feel that they are not fighting a rearguard action to protect themselves," he said.

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CSO: 3400/448

NEWLY APPOINTED AUTHORITY WILL CONTROL HEALTH SERVICES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Joe Openshaw]

[Text] Health policy and priorities will in future fall under a single authority — the newly appointed National Health Policy Council (NHPC).

This was the plan announced in Sandton last night by Dr W A van Niekerk, Minister of National Health and Population.

Curative services

A gathering of about 160 top health-care professionals, administrators and representatives of national states — which was also addressed by the Ministers of Health of the three Houses of Parliament — were told that in future curative and preventive health services will be combined. The Department of National Health and Population Development and the provincial health services — respectively responsible for preventive and curative services — will be restructured to make health services more "cost effective".

"The new dispensation makes it possible to provide a dynamic and comprehensive health service," said Dr van Niekerk.

Although whites, coloureds and Indians will be represented on the national council, and self-governing national states will be liaised with on health matters, the blacks of South Africa are excluded.

Apartheid in provincial and State hospitals will not be dismantled. Dr van Niekerk said hospitals occupied by over 95 percent of people of one race would remain own affairs — ethnic hospitals.

Hospitals occupied by less than 80 percent of one race would be classi-

fied as general affairs, and all teaching hospitals would fall into this category.

Dr G de Villiers Morrison, Minister of Health in the Assembly, announced that 44 hospital under jurisdiction of his department would be classified white own affairs.

Dr van Niekerk said the national health plan would be carried out as follows:

- Policy, co-ordination and planning will become the responsibility of the NHPC under the chairmanship of the Minister of National Health and Population Development. Other members will be the Ministers of Health in the Houses of Assembly, Representatives and Delegates.

- The council will advise central Government on the provision and allocation of finance for health services.

- The Department of National Health and Population Development will provide services for black communities, delegating execution to provincial administrations.

EXECUTION POLICY

- Community, regional and teaching hospitals will also be dealt with by the Department of National Health and Population Development with

execution of policy delegated to provincial administrations.

- Provincial administration will also act as agents for other authorities within the national plan.

- Central management will be provided by a Coordinating Board of Provincial Administrators under the chairmanship of the Minister of National Health and Population development.

- Liaison will exist between the national health policy council and the self-governing national states.

- The private sector will have to play a greater role as teaching hospitals, providing beds for indigent State patients and the building of new hospitals.

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CSO: 3400/452

INFORMATION BUREAU GIVES FIGURES OF THOSE BURNED BY NECKLACING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 335 people have died from the horror necklacing method of execution in South Africa since the phenomenon first appeared last year.

These gruesome figures were revealed yesterday by Mr Dave Venter, Deputy Director of the Bureau for Information's Research Division.

The figures excluded 269 people who were burnt to death by other methods since burnings became a feature of the unrest in 1984.

During 1985, 67 people were necklaced and 112 burnt to death in unrest incidents, after two deaths by burning marked the beginning of the death by fire campaign in the country's wave of unrest that started in late 1984.

Up until June 11 this year, the day the state of emergency was declared, there had been 228 people murdered by

necklacing and a further 111 burnt to death in other manners.

In the period after the emergency was declared, 40 people have perished by necklacing and a further 44 have died of death by fire in unrest related incidents.

Thus in total 604 people have died in fire-related deaths, either by necklacing or other methods, including the setting alight of homes, since the violence erupted.

Looking at the regional patterns, the Eastern Cape has been by far the worst area for necklacings and burnings. In the period under review the Eastern Cape has recorded 213 deaths by burning or necklacing, 106 by the necklace method and 107 by other methods.

The Soweto Police Division went from recording no necklacings in 1985 to 22 necklacings in the six months leading up to the emergency and one after

the declaration of the state of emergency. Seven people were burnt to death in the township in 1985 by other methods.

Another bad area for necklacings has been Lebowa with a total of 78 deaths recorded by this method this year and 38 by other methods. No deaths attributable to either necklacing or other methods have been noted in the emergency period.

In the Northern Transvaal, which includes KwaNdebele, 28 necklacings have been recorded and 25 deaths by fire.

The Western Cape has recorded 41 necklacings and seven deaths by burning.

Other areas to feature are Border with 20 necklacings and 10 burnings to death, and the Durban area with nine necklacings and 10 burnings.

The East Rand with a total of 9 deaths by all methods, West Rand six deaths, South Western Districts 11 deaths, West

Witwatersrand, 10 deaths, Eastern Transvaal, 13 deaths, Northern Free State, two deaths, and Western Transvaal, with one death, have by comparison been less hard hit by burnings.

Commenting on the statistics, Mr Venter said the decline in the numbers of both necklacings and the burnings since the declaration of the emergency indicated the efficiency of the measures taken, while in general the number of deaths caused illustrated the need for imposing the emergency.

He said the profound psychological and intimidatory effects of the necklacings and the burnings was incalculable on the Black population, not least of all because it appeared that the tribal beliefs of many Blacks held that burning was a dishonourable way to die, and one which affected ancestral spirits, in which many Blacks held strong beliefs.

/9274

CSO: 3400/440

BRIEFS

UNION RIVALRY SLATED--Rivalry between trade unions in Natal's transport industry is jeopardising industrial relations, says the chairman of the Transport Employers' Association of Natal (Tea) Rob Olufsen. Olufsen, who is Hultrans personnel manager, says: "The result is a major problem for management, who are unable to form enduring relationships with unions. No sooner is a recognition agreement signed with one union, than another makes inroads and a new agreement has to be negotiated." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Aug 86 p 3] /9274

ERGO, NUM IN DISPUTE--The East Rand Gold and Uranium Company (Ergo) this week declared a dispute with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) over alleged unfair labour practices by the union and shop stewards during wage negotiations earlier this year. Anglo American said yesterday the negotiations, which took place between May 26-June 23, were disrupted by work stoppages and sit-ins. An NUM spokesman said papers had not yet been filed with it. He said disputes during that period were "largely spontaneous" and in response to Ergo management's reluctance to make an improved wage offer. The union had intervened successfully to stop them. Wage talks at the Conciliation Board, which took place last week and on Tuesday, have ended in deadlock. In terms of the Labour Relations Act, the board's chairman will advise the Minister of Manpower accordingly. Ergo's final wage offer ranges from 16% to 19% in the categories covered by the recognition agreement. The NUM's final demand is a 30% wage increase across the board. [Text] [By Dianna Games] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 3] /9274

MUSLIM YOUTH COLLECT MEAT FOR NEEDY--The Muslim Youth Movement (MYM) of Lenasia will collect meat this weekend for distribution to needy people, including many families suffering as a result of unrest. The MYM collects meat every year for its Operation Qurbani on the Day of Eid-ul-Adha. It appealed to the Muslim community to contribute to the operation. The target areas for the distribution of meat this year will be the poorer communities in Transvaal, such as orphanages and old age homes, a spokesman for Operation Qurbani, Mr Hussein Ismail, said. Operation Qurbani will also assist the many families suffering due to unrest and the recession and those who have been evicted. The Cape Town operation will help the refugees of Crossroads. The Day of Eid-ul-Adha commemorates the day when Abraham was asked to sacrifice his son Ismail (Isaac). This year, the collection point for the meat will be at the LMA Centre, in Duck Avenue, Lenasia. Meat should be wrapped in greaseproof paper, in one kilogram parcels. The meat will be collected from 2 pm to 5 pm and the MYM made a special appeal to the people to deliver their parcels before 5 pm, Mr. Ismail said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Aug 86 p 9] /13104

CHEMICAL UNION GETS HOLIDAYS--The struggle by emergent unions for the recognition of May Day and June 16 as paid holidays has been taken a step further by the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU). In a statement yesterday, the union said in terms of a settlement with a Pretoria firm, Pretoria Wholesale Drugists, about 200 CWIU members employed by the company would be entitled to 12 paid public holidays, including June 16 and May 1. A CWIU spokesman said the agreement signified the progress made by the union in its campaign for the recognition of the two days as holidays. Together with other affiliates of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), the CWIU has recently intensified the campaign, tabling the issue at all wage negotiations with employers. In addition to the two holidays being granted, the minimum wage for CWIU members would be raised by 30 percent--from R109 a week--backdated to July 1. The workers had also won a reduction in the working week from 45 to 40 hours, said the union spokesman, and improvements were made to overtime rates, leave and service allowances, maternity benefits and annual bonus. In the first issue of its recently launched mouthpiece, Cosatu, Cosatu warns that workers are going to demand a minimum hourly wage of R3,50 and a 40-hour working week. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Aug 86 p 7] [Article Mike Siluma] /13104

MORE WHITE MALES JOBLESS--Unemployment among white men in Port Elizabeth increased by 10% last month. And with claims for unemployment funds from those retrenched by General Motors coming into effect this month, the number of people registered as jobless is expected to increase sharply. According to the Department of Manpower, 2 049 white men registered as jobless in July compared with 1 857 in June. Of these, 546 are professional and clerical men, 111 are from the motor industry, 231 from general engineering and 684 are operators and semiskilled workers. The number of unemployed white men dropped in June to 1 857, compared with 1 960 in May. There was a decrease of 9,3% in the number of African men registered as jobless. Estimates of the number of Africans unemployed in the area vary between 55% and 65%. The number dropped from 8 519 in June to 7 725 last month. According to labour experts, many Africans no longer bother to register as unemployed. Statistics from the department indicate a reduction in the number of women registering as jobless in all race groups--marginal in the case of white and coloured workers, and a steep drop for Africans. The number of registered African women dropped from 2 701 to 2 182. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 4] /13046

CSO: 3400/466

INTERNATIONAL BANKS RESTRICTING SERVICES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Gerald Prosalendis]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's prospects of raising further foreign credit have significantly deteriorated as relations with international banks worsen.

Senior banking sources say foreign bankers' attitudes to this country have hardened over the past three months.

Says one: "It is true that the position has become more difficult since May."

"This includes banks that previously were favourably disposed to the government," says another.

"The last few months have seen a significant deterioration in the services international banks are prepared to provide in trade-related facilities and dealing lines," he adds.

In particular, the relationship between government and German banks, traditionally well-disposed towards SA, have suffered.

"Overseas perceptions, which improved dramatically in January, February and March this year, have deteriorated again. One has only to look at the discount on the financial rand to realise this."

However, the monetary authorities say the harder attitude has not affected the availability of trade finance. "Any order from Escom for finance for capital goods will be met. Credits guaranteed by overseas agencies will continue," says an official.

And for a third time SA warned that sanctions could compromise its ability to meet its foreign debt commitments.

Yesterday Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said at the National Party federal congress in Durban that sanctions would limit South Africa's ability to

export and this would seriously impair its ability to repay its foreign debt.

"The disinvestment campaign and the pressure on overseas bankers to refuse any new loans to South Africa is steadily increasing and in these circumstances we must continue to seek, through negotiation, the co-operation of overseas bankers to roll over as much as possible of their existing loans to South African banks and other institutions in the private and public sector instead of immediate repayment," he said.

Said another senior source: "People must not read too much into Du Plessis' statement. If effective sanctions are imposed and have a harmful effect on the current account surplus, logic tells us we may not be able to repay foreign debt."

The first hint that SA might be forced to renege on its debt commitments came early in July when SA's ambassador in London, Denis Worrall, told the UK House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee that "SA would consider not repaying its international loans," if sanctions on the scale indicated by the EPG report were implemented. This was followed by another hint by the Finance Minister in private to a group of bankers.

"Government's attitude is that on the one hand foreign bankers want to beat us and on the other milk us. Foreign bankers have pointed out that it is the government's political dispensation that is pulling international wrath down on to our heads," says a source.

Some bankers have speculated that tension exists between the Department of Foreign Affairs on the one hand and the Reserve Bank and Treasury on the other over the handling of the debt crisis and apparent sabre-rattling by government.

The monetary authorities, however, have strongly denied the split.

Other points made yesterday by Du Plessis were:

- Sanctions would create problems for the economy. But SA could not permit this to undermine the economy and to create growing unemployment and poverty without taking suitable counter-measures;
- The government would continue with its policy, as far as it lay within its power, of creating the needed climate and conditions for economic recovery, even should South Africa be forced, temporarily, to deviate, both domestically and in her international relations, from the accepted principles of a market-orientated economic policy approach; and,
- South Africa could not expect to attract any important new foreign investment in the near future.

FOREIGN CURRENCY EARNINGS SEEN THREATENED BY CAPITAL OUTFLOW

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by David Southey]

[Text] **THE increased gold price is unlikely to give the economy a major boost.**

Economists and businessmen fear that the increased foreign-currency earnings will be swallowed up by stepped-up capital outflows ahead of sanctions.

The failure of the rand to rise above US\$0,38 in spite of a \$40 jump in the price of gold points to the seriousness of SA's capital leakage.

It also indicates continued low confidence among both domestic and foreign businessmen in SA's political future.

Coffer-filler

Economists estimate that every \$10 an ounce rise in the gold price translates into an annualised \$200 million boost to SA's earnings. If the gold price remains above \$380, nearly \$2-billion could be added to SA's depleted foreign-currency coffers by the end of the year.

However, with an estimated 60% of SA's outstanding foreign debt falling outside the standstill net and foreign creditors nervous of further restrictions on repayments in the event of sanctions, capital outflows are likely to rise.

Speculation is that the Reserve Bank is trying to stockpile dollars in anticipation of lower forex earnings under sanctions. The bank's purchase of dollars from the private sector bolsters liquidity by virtue of cheap rands being exchanged for expensive dollars.

Gold-mine earnings along with tax revenue from them receive a fillip from a high dollar price of gold combined with a low rand. If the Reserve Bank remains an active net buyer of dollars from the private sector liquidity in the money market will increase and depress interest rates.

Gilts look good

Traders in short-term paper report a severe shortage in money-market assets, which means rates could fall further.

Long-term rates seem to have consolidated around 15%, but traders think easing is possible under the weight of funds. Relative to equities, which are expensive, and property which is depressed, gilts may yet offer the best investing opportunities.

But both gilts and equities are likely to react more strongly to bad news than to good.

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CSO: 3400/449

URANIUM PLANT CONVERTED INTO GOLD PROCESSING PLANT AT WDL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 86 p 25

[Text]

THE metallurgical project team at Western Deep Levels gold mine, near Carletonville, has engineered a world first — the conversion of a uranium plant into a gold processing plant.

When uranium production was discontinued at WDL in 1985 due to the depressed market and falling grades, the metal-

lurgical project team investigated the possibilities of an alternate use for the uranium plant process stages. On their recommendation the leaching, counter current decantation (CCD) and clarification stages were changed into gold processing stages.

A final recovery stage, incorporating carbon adsorption elution and regeneration was added. The changes and additions were done relatively easily and inexpensively.

The WDL No 3 shaft waste-rock dump is now being processed for the recovery of gold. Over the next 11 years about 16 million tons of waste material, expected to yield

21 tons of gold, will be treated at a monthly rate of 120 000 tons.

Conveyors for dump reclamation, a jaw crusher for the reduction of rock size to 150 mm, two 60 000 tons-per-month mills with feed silos and two dewatering thickeners have been provided at No 3 shaft. Slurry is pumped from the thickeners to the cyanidation stage, a distance of 2,5 km, by five pumps in series.

After the cyanidation stage, liquid/solids separation takes place in the CCD process where a wash solution picks up the dissolved gold moving counter current through six stages. The gold-bearing

solution is clarified and passed through activated carbon columns where the gold is adsorbed.

Absorbed gold is removed by an elution process using hot caustic soda and cyanide. A relatively small amount of concentrated gold solution is pumped into the normal zinc precipitation circuit for final gold recovery.

The design throughput of 120 000 tons per month is being achieved and the CCD process in particular is proving to be highly efficient. The total cost of the project was about R40 million, R3,5 million of which was used to convert the uranium plant.

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CSO: 3400/438

BATTLING FOOD RETAILERS LOOK INCREASINGLY TO BLACK MARKET

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by David Carte]

[Text

The three major food chains are on the brink of a price war and the trading background is changing fast.

It is a moot point whether the present balance of power will continue, but it is no easy matter to back a winner.

First the megatrends. In 1965, whites took 70% of disposable income in SA. By 1985 their share had declined to 55% of a much bigger cake. By 2000 the white share of the cake will be down to less than half.

The all-important size of the cake by then depends on many things, from the gold price to socio-political dispensations still to be worked out.

The size of the cake will ultimately determine how many full bellies there are — and how many contenders remain in retailing by 2000.

But for the present the white market is virtually saturated. Unless they can increase their share of the white market at others' expense, retailers looking for growth in the next decade or so will have to turn increasingly to the black market.

If Third World urbanisation trends are valid in SA, the scrapping of influx control and the erosion of group areas mean that blacks will be concentrated in CBDs and whites in the suburbs.

The drift from rural to urban areas means less reliance on the land and more turnover for food retailers.

A final megatrend will be heightened political consciousness among black consumers. They will prefer to deal with black-owned stores — provided the shops offer competitive prices.

Among the major retailers, Pick 'n Pay still has the edge. It is overwhelmingly food based, which is reassuring in a low-growth scenario — but unless it can increase exposure to the black market, it may find its lead threatened.

Raymond Ackerman's shops are nearly all in white suburban locations, but he says he does not think about race in his strategy. Pick 'n Pay has successful shops in Mitchells Plain and Bisho and opens soon in

Mmabatho. It has long sought black partners, but they have been reluctant.

OK has always derived a large part of turnover from the black market. With a strong CBD presence, it is well positioned for the megatrends described here. OK has a bigger portion of non-food lines, which makes profits far more cyclical than Pick 'n Pay's. In a low-growth scenario OK will probably lag, but in an upturn it could leave the others standing.

Checkers appears to believe in specialisation for the black market. It is handing more and more of its black shops over to its aggressive cousin in Tradegro, Jazz Stores, whose arm's-length ally Blackchain also means business in the black market.

Checkers has thrown untold millions at gaining market share. Clive Weil says it is working and increased volumes will mean improved rebates from suppliers. He contends Checkers has more to gain from improving efficiency than Pick 'n Pay, which he concedes is the slickest.

Mr Ackerman does not dispute that Checkers has improved its market share to everyone's discomfort. But he says profits, not market share, are the name of the game. While Checkers aims to break even this year, Pick 'n Pay is looking to improve on last year's pre-tax profit of R66-million. It hopes to do this on low turnover growth and in spite of an expensive strike and lower interest receipts on its cash holdings.

Mr Ackerman believes his financial strength and the fact that he does more turnover than the others with half the number of stores will tell into the foreseeable future. The final placings will be determined by economic growth and politics.

STATISTICS REVEAL JULY RISE IN VEHICLE SALES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

VEHICLE manufacturers believe the worst of the industry's woes may be over — at least for now.

Figures released yesterday show sales of cars and light commercial vehicles last month exceeded industry expectations, continuing the improving trend shown in June.

At 16 788, car sales in July were 6.4% up on June's 15 779. Industry sources say they expect sales to fluctuate between 15 500 and 17 500 a month for the rest of the year.

Sales of light commercial vehicles in July also continued to reflect underlying strength, improving 8.2% on June, from 6 881 to 7 449. Manufacturers expect this area to record further improvements by the end of the year.

No such recovery beckons for medium and heavy commercial vehicles. Sales of both declined against June figures. Industry officials are becoming increasingly concerned at the pressures being placed on these important sectors.

Naamsa — the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers — says that although car and light commercial sales so far this year are 12% down on those of 1985, recent stimulatory measures are

clearly helping to bolster sales.

Naamsa director Nico Vermeulen says that in addition to lower interest rates and the perks tax standstill, "the continuing recovery in new car sales can be attributed to a combination of factors such as pent-up replacement demand, the positive influence of recent new model introductions, aggressive marketing and sales campaigns, and the greater number of trading days during the month of July".

"Consumer sentiment could improve further and, in particular, new-car sales are likely to gain additional momentum during the last four months of the year once the new basis of valuation of company-owned cars, for purposes of fringe benefit taxation, is officially implemented."

Toyota was once again the leading car manufacturer in July, selling 4 000 cars to regain the place it lost for one month to Samcor. Samcor was second, with 3 604. Volkswagen was the big surprise, its Golf-Jetta range proving the month's biggest single seller, with 2 994 cars sold. In all, VW sold 3 462 cars in July.

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CSO: 3400/436

WATER PLAN WITH LESOTHO UNDERWAY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Udo Rypstra]

[Text] SOUTH Africa and Lesotho will sign an agreement in the next few weeks to go ahead with the multi-billion rand Lesotho Highlands water scheme.

The project will provide the Witwatersrand with enough water to get by until the year 2020. Lesotho will also benefit.

The go-ahead comes after more than 30 years of negotiations. It paves the way for work to start on the first R1,2-billion stage of the project, deemed "overdue" because of the water crisis gripping South Africa's industrial heartland.

The Deputy Director-General of Water Affairs, Theo van Robbroeck, told Business Times: "We hope the target date for completion of the first stage — January 1, 1995 — can be met."

Stumbling blocks

This phase includes the construction of a 1 245-million cubic metre Katse Dam in Lesotho and a tunnel through the Maluti Mountains to feed a hydro-electric power station and then the Vaal River scheme.

Katse will be the biggest dam structure south of the Limpopo. The projected flow of 2 200-million cubic metres a year into Vaal reserves from Lesotho plus the automatic re-use of return flows will "buy" 25 years for the Witwatersrand — but only if the water comes on stream by 1995, says Mr van Robbroeck.

The final agreement — removing several technical stumbling blocks — virtually coincides with the completion of a feasibility study costing R12-million and the release of a report by the Raubenheimer committee.

Financial package

The committee, headed by former Water Affairs Minister Braam Raubenheimer, has been investigating the Vaal supplies for the past two years and is believed to have made several recommendations in favour of Lesotho Highlands.

Fears have been expressed that foreign finance might be withdrawn because of sanctions and political considerations. Although confirmation is still awaited by SA, the European Development Fund will go ahead with its R24-million financial package for the design of the hydro-electric component of the scheme.

Suggestions that the World Bank is reconsidering its R20-million package for Lesotho cannot be confirmed. But the bank is unlikely to change its mind because other neighbouring pro-sanctions nations, such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, have joined forces to programme and co-ordinate the distribution of water from the Limpopo River basin with South Africa and Botswana.

As soon as the Lesotho agreement is signed, advisers will be appointed to translate the first phase of the scheme into projects for which tenders will be invited.

Legislation enabling SA parastatal organisations to work across the border and to oversee the construction and running of foreign water projects was tabled in Parliament only six weeks ago.

Water resource experts agree that acceptance of Lesotho Highlands will eliminate the need for other more costly schemes, some of which would have made SA independent of its military-ruled neighbour.

Although much of the finance will come from loans by the international community, SA is expected to provide an estimated R228-million of total costs.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INDIA IMPORTING UNCUT DIAMONDS---New Delhi---A government Minister confirmed yesterday that Indian companies were importing rough diamonds worth millions of dollars from a London-based company partly owned by South Africa's De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has been an outspoken critic of South Africa's apartheid system. India has no diplomatic links with South Africa and bans trading with the country. Mr Brahma Dutt, Minister of State for Commerce, told Parliament 49 private companies imported rough diamonds valued at about R692 million from the London-based Diamond Trading Company (DTC) in the year ended last March. He was responding to a charge by opposition Telugu Desam Party member Satyanaryan Reddy that the companies were importing South African diamonds from the De Beers subsidiary for cutting and re-export. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 86 p 10] /9274

CSO: 3400/436

INDUSTRY DRAWS UP STOCKPILING PLANS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 5

[Text]

SA COMPANIES in most manufacturing industries have developed contingency plans to increase stocks of imported materials and components in case of increased foreign trade sanctions and government reactions that could limit such imports.

From all accounts, however, few companies have actually begun to stockpile. Executives in the automobile and computer industries, both dependent on foreign-made components, said privately yesterday that they had already drawn up plans for a range of actions, including withdrawal from operations.

Several companies which distribute foreign-made products, in addition, said they had examined the possibility of purchasing manufacturing operations to replace lost imports.

Stockpiling, one MD said, was "part of a contingency plan somewhere down the line". But the same executives said sanctions being considered by the Commonwealth and the US would not affect their companies directly, so stockpiling was not of immediate concern.

"There's a lot of speculation on what could happen," said Bob Frost, an executive at handtool distributor Stanley Tools. "But we're looking at it very optimistically. My own opinion is that sanctions will not come down to the trade level."

Economists said, too, that with financing charges still at least 15% and many companies weakened by lower than normal demand, carrying more than minimum stocks was expensive for most manufacturers.

As a result of continuing high inflation and interest rates, stocks in general have fallen steadily in the last two years. Levels have improved slightly in recent months, however, as interest rates have dropped.

"The only thing that might make you pre-buy is the fear that import controls might come," an economist said. Import controls have not been suggested officially as an alternative for government to take.

Manufacturers expressed concern about the uncertainty created by the current deliberations on sanctions by Western nations. "At this stage of the game, the threat of sanctions probably is more damaging than sanctions would be once imposed, because nobody knows which way to jump," an executive said.

An executive in the motor industry said business was trying to guess what government had already done and what it would do in its battle against sanctions before taking any strategic actions itself.

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CSO: 3400/446

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SHORTAGE OF PILOTS PREDICTED--Cape Town--A critical shortage of experienced professional pilots in South Africa is foreseen in the aviation industry, once the country has pulled out of the current economic slump. And a recent, widely criticised decision by the Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) to restrict the validation in this country of foreign commercial and airline transport licences will, it is said, exacerbate the problem. "Airnews," the official mouthpiece of the commercial Aviation Association of Southern Africa, says there appears to be just cause for criticism of the DCA's decision to require foreign pilots wanting jobs in South Africa to write all the necessary examinations and not just air law, as in the past. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 86 p 12] /9274

LASER SYSTEM 1ST FOR MATIES--Cape Town--A new R184,000 laser system has been commissioned by the atom and spectrophysics group of the Department of Physics at the University of Stellenbosch. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 86 p 15] /9274

AVIATION ACTS TO CIRCUMVENT SANCTIONS--Stellenbosch, 15 August, SAPA--The aviation industry should act timeously to circumvent the possible imposition of sanctions on the supply of aircraft and spares to South Africa, the director-general of transport, Mr A.B. Eksteen, warned in Stellenbosch tonight. Mr Eksteen told the annual meeting of the SA Airline Association that it was not yet clear how extensive sanctions against the country's aviation industry would be. He was convinced, however, that they could be bridged thanks to the skills and contacts of the associations members. Mr Eksteen gave the assurance that the government would "keep a wakeful eye" on the bans on landing and overflight rights. He added that the tourism board had found that South Africa had more friends abroad than was generally thought, and that tourists would still visit the country, albeit in smaller numbers. South Africa's civil aviation fleet exceeded 4,000 aircraft, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 15 Aug 86 MB] /12858

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